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"HE WILL, I'M SURE, PROPOSE TO-NIGHT."

She stands before her mirror, fair
  In girlish innocence and grace.
Preparing with ingenious touch
  To heighten charms of form and face.
She brushes with unsparing hand
  Her silken tresses, long and bright,
For she assuredly intends
  To look her very best to-night.

Sheq uickly plaits the gleaming strands,
  And as the rose-hues tint her cheek,
She says: "He surely loves me, and
  I wonder why he does not speak?"
Then as the braids are deftly placed,
  She curls in a bewitching way
The tiny locks that o'er her brow
  In negligent profusion stray.

A leafy bud she now selects,
  Disposing it as if by chance
Amid the curls, then bird like gives
  A quick and scrutinizing glance.
The pretty dimpling smiles reveal
  Her satisfaction at the sight,
And then she sighs and murmurs low,
  "I *hope* that he will speak to-night."

Bright gems are clasped on neck and brow,
  The silken robe before unworn
Is laced, and bows coquettishly
  Serve to embellish and adorn.
And then—no, no, I'll never tell
  The little secrets beauty knows
To give the last enchanting touch
  From which she blossoms like the rose.

Enough that every moment lair
  And fairer still indeed she seems,
A sight the fairies might invoke
  To haunt our brightest, fondest dreams.
Then all equipped; e'en to the foot
  That gleams in satin from the floor,
She stands and leisurely surveys
  The charming figure o'er and o'er.

No wonder that she smiles and nods
  Back to the face she knows is fair;
No wonder she her head uplifts
  With such a proud, audacious air.
Another look—"Ah, yes," she says,
  "He will, I'm *sure*, propose to-night;"
Then gathering up her dainty robes,
  She goes below, and—*she was right!*

C. H. THAYER.

GOURLAY BROTHERS.

A STORY OF TWO LOYAL HEARTS.

In a quiet street off one of the quiet squares there is a tall, gloomy house, with narrow, dusty windows and a massive double door, that still bears a brass plate with the words "Gourlay Brothers" engraved thereon.

The lower part of the house was used as an office, but the blinds were rarely drawn up, the door seldom swung back to the energetic push of customers, the long pasaage echoed no hurried footseps, and Eli Haggart, the clerk, was to all appearance, the idlest man in London, till one came to know his masters.

The Gourlay Brothers were never any busier than their faithful old servant—never hurried, fluried or worried; never ate and never early. Every morning at 10 o'clock they entered their office together, read their letters, glanced at the paper, left instructions for possible callers, and went to the city. They always took the same route; at 11 they might be seen passing along the sunny side of Cannon street, at 1:30 they entered the same restaurant, and sat at the same table for luncheon. Wet or dry, shade or shine, summer or winter, every working day for thirty years they had gone through the same routine, always excepting the month of September, when they took their annual holiday.

They were elderly men—John, tall, thin, melancholy-looking, with light gray eyes, scanty gray hair and whiskers, and a general expression of drabbiness prevaided his whole face and faultless in neat attire. Roger was shorter, rounder, more cheerful and generally warmer in color. His prevailing hue was brown, keen reddish eyes that must have been merry once, crisp auburn hair that time had not quite yet transmuted to silver, a clean-shaved ruddy face, and brown hands full of dents and dimples. John was the elder; still he looked up to Roger with grave respect, consulted him on every subject, and never either in or out of business took any step without his advice or approval. And Roger was no less deferential; without any profession of affection, or display of feeling, the Gourlay Brothers dwelt together in the closest friendship and love; their life was a long harmony, and during all the years of their partnership no shadow had fallen between them, and their public life was as harmonious as their private intercourse.

In business they were successful; every speculation they made prospered, everything they touched turned to gold; and as their whole lives were spent in getting, not spending, they were believed, and with reason, to be immensely wealthy. "Cold, hard, stern, enterprising," men called them; with an acuteness of vision and steadiness of purpose only to be acquired by a long and close application to business. Reserved in manner, simple in their tastes, economical in their habits, the Gourlay Brothers were the last men in the world to be suspected of sentiment; their lives the least likely to contain even the germs of romance. And yet they had not always been mere business machines; the sole end and aim of their existence had not always been money. In early days they had brighter dreams and nobler ambitions.

At school John had distinguished himself, and his brief univesity careeer gave promise of a brilliant future. Roger had been a bright, ardent boy, with a taste for music that was almost a passion, and a talent little short of genuai With his deep earnestness, intense steadiness of purpose, and clear, vigorous intellect. John could scarcely have failed to make a distinguished lawyer.

Roger was born an artist, with a restless, lofty ambition. Life seemed very bright for the brothers; there was nothing to prevent and everything to assist each in following his inclination. But in the very dawn of their career their father died, and they were suddenly reduced from affluence to actual poverty. Nothing remained from the wreck of a magnificent fortune but the bitter experience that always accompanies such reverses. Fine friends failed them, flatterers looked coldly on their distress; those who had most frequently partaken of their lavish hospitality passed by on the other side. Not a friend remained in their adversity but one, and she had indeed the will, but not the power to help them,

The boys left college and turned their thoughts to business. It was hopeless to attempt to follow up their professions with an invalid mother and idolized only sister depending on them for support. John secured the situation as clerk in a city warehouse. Roger accepted a desk in the office of Bernard Russell; an old friend of his father's. They moved to cheap lodgings, and for several years plodded on wearily, the only gleam of sunshine in their altered home being the occasional visits of Alice Russell to their sister.

Maude Gourlay and Alice had been schoolmates and friends; they usually spent their vacations together, and Alice felt the misfortune that had fallen on the family as if it had overtaken her own. But she could do nothing but pay them flying visits, send trifling gifts of fruit and flowers, and write pretty sympathetic notes to Maude.

A few years of hardship and poverty told on Mrs. Gourlay's always feeble frame, still for her daughter's sake she clung to life with a strange tenacity; but when Maude's lover who had gone to Australia to make his fortune, returned, not wealthy, but sufficiently so to Miss lacre, nede in her altered circumhim his bs. Gourlay seemed to have no other object to live for. Maude's marriage was hastened, and the very day after the ceremony, the poor, weary, broken-hearted mother died. George Leslie took his wife back with him to Sydney, and John and Roger Gourlay were literally alone in the world.

As if in bitter mockery of their loss and loneliness, immediately after their mother's death the brothers inherited a small fortune. But it was too late for John to go back to his studies, too late for Roger to return to his piano; they had fallen into the groove of business, and John at least was seized with a feverish eagerness to turn his small fortune into a large one and become wealthy. So they went into business on their own account as Gourlay Brothers, with the firm resolution of retrieving the position their father had lost, and a very few years saw them established in Whitier street, and fairly on the high road to fortune. Then one quiet summer evening as they sat over their dessert John opened his heart to his brother and told him of his hopes, dreams and ambitions for the future.

"You will be surprised, and I trust pleased, to hear, Roger, that I love Alice Russell," he said, laying his hand on his brother's, arm; "I can hardly remember the time when she was not dearer to me than all the world beside. The bitterest part of our misfortune to me was that it separated me from her, nothing else can ever compensate me for the ruin of all my hopes and glorious ambitions. I once dreamed of being famous. Roger, for her sake I put that behind me, and I have grubbed for gold like a miser. We, Gourlay Brothers, are on the high road to fortune; I may aspire the hand of Alice now!"

"Surely, John," and the younger brother's voice was husky, and his hand shook as he took up his glass; "I drink to your success."

"Thanks, brother, I should have confided in you, but I feared troubling you on my account; you would have seen a thousand shadows across my path, you would have been more unhappy than I was myself. And now I want you to promise that it shall make no difference between us. We shall be Gourlay Brothers still."

Roger stretched his hand across the table, and John grasped it heartfly.

"Gourlay Brothers to the end of the chapter, old fellow, and may you be as happy as you deserve. God bless you, John."

John's face became a shade or two paler with emotion, and he walked up and down the room a few times; then he stood behind his brother's chair.

"Roger, you will think me very weak very nervous, but I dare not speak to Alice myself. I could not endure a refusal from her. I have never even given her the most distant hint of my feelings. I have not the slightest reason to suppose that she regards me as other than a mere acquaintance, almost as Maude's brother. Roger, we have always been friends as well as brothers—stand by me in this; you are less shy and more accustomed to women; see Alice for me, Roger, and ask her to be my wife."

"John, you're mad! You do not mean it!"

"I do; it is my only chance. Plead for my happiness, brother, as I would for yours. I am a man of few words, but I feel deeply. A refusal from her would kill me; I could hear it from you!"

"As you will, John; I'll do my best," and Roger leaned his head on his hand and shaded his face from the light. "I'll call on Alice to-morrow."

The next day was the longest of John Gourlay's life—a bright, warm, happy day, that made people even in the city look glad and cheerful. He went about his business as usual, ate his luncheon, and walked home leisurely. Roger was standing at the window watching for him, and he kept his back to him when he entered the room."

"Well," John said gently, "well, Roger, have you seen her?"

"Yes, I've seen her," said Roger, facing round suddenly. "John, old fellow, it's no use."

"Brother!" and he lifted his hand as if to ward off a blow.

"It's no use," Roger went on in a hard voice. "She does not love you; she loves some one else. Be a man, John, and bear it, for there's no hope."

One low, stifled groan, and then John Gourlay wrung his brother's hand and walked steadily out of the room. What he suffered in the hours that followed no one ever knew, and when he appeared at the dinner-table he was calm and self-possessed, but something had either come into his face or gone out of it that altered him. But of the two Roger looked the most unhappy. The blow had really fallen most heavily on him.

"Jack, old fellow, we're Gourlay Brothers now to the end of the chapter," he said, huskily. "I know you'll never marry, and neither will I," and somehow John felt that Roger meant what he said.

* * * * * *

Twenty-five years passed by, a quarter of a century of changes and chances, and still the Gourlay Brothers held the even tenor of their way. They were rich beyond their wishes or desires, and not altogether unhappy in their solitary friendship.

Alice Russell seemed to have drifted completely out of their lives; her name was never mentioned, and whether she was married or dead they did not know.

One morning about the middle of September they were walking along the king's road at Brighton, whither they had gone for their annual holiday. Roger entered a shop to purchase something and John stood outside looking dreamily at the passers-by. Suddenly he stared and advanced a step as a lady in an invalid chair was wheeled by. Chancing to look up, she met his glance with a smile of recognition. "Mr. Gourlay, it must be you. I am so glad to see you."

"And I to meet you," John said with a courteous bow. "I have not the pleasure of knowing—"

"My name—I am Alice Russel still," she said frankly. And at that moment Roger appeared. For an instant the blood forsook his ruddy face, while a hot crimson flush arose to Alice's pale cheek as she tried to stammer out some words of greeting. Roger was no less confused, and the expression of both faces was a revelation to John Gourlay. He felt as if the world had suddenly drifted away from him and he was left solitary in some unknown infinite shade. But there was nothing of that in his voice when he asked Alice for her address and permission to call upon her in the afternoon; then taking his brother by the arm he led him away, and they continued their walk without exchanging a single word about the strange encounter.

In the afternoon John called at Miss Russel's hotel, and in a few moments he found himself seated beside her in a pleasant sitting-room overlooking the sea.

"Alice" he said, plunging into the subject at once, "do yo remember a conversation you had with my brother a long time ago?"

"Yes, I remember, Mr. Gourlay," she replied, sadly.

"He made a request for me then which it was not in your power to grant; I am come to make a simlar one for him now. Roger loves you, Alice. He has loved you all these long, weary years, though you will at least believe I did not know it then."

"Poor Roger!" Alice said softly.

"You care about him? you will make him happy even at this late hour? Tell me Alice, that you love my brother!"

"Yes, Mr. Gourlay, I do. Why should I deny it? I have loved him always, though I did not know he cared for me, and if the little life that is left me can make him happier, I will devote it to him gladly, proudly—poor Roger. You see I am too old for pretenses, Mr. Gourlay; and I fear I am dying; therefore, I tell you all."

"Dying, Alice? No, no! you will live many years yet, I hope, to make my dear brother happy—brave loyal, great-hearted Roger. Let me send him to you now, and, Alice, for my old and long affection's sake, make him happy. He deserves it, and that is the only way I can help to repay the devotion of his life."

"I love him," Alice replied simply, "I cannot do any more."

In their lodgings John Gourlay found his brother pacing restlessly up and down.

"Roger, I've found out your secret and her's," he said, laying both his hands on his shoulders; "loyal, faithful friends go to her; she loves you, she is waiting, for you."

"Poor Alice! how she must have suffered!"

"How we all have suffered! but its nearly all over now, Roger—the grief, pain, regret. It's all clear and bright, Roger, dear friend, can you forgive me?"

"Forgive you, John? say rather can you forgive me?"

"True to the last," John murmured as he wrung his brother's hand. "Now Roger, go to her; she is waiting for you. She loves you—loves you, Roger! Good-by, and may you both be happy!"

Late that evening, when Roger Gourlay returned home full of a deep, quiet gladness, he found his brother sitting in an easy chair near the window, apparently asleep. The full moon shone down on his pale face and showed a smile on his lips; his hands were placed on an open book that rested on his knee. The attitude was lifelike, but at the very first glance Roger felt that his brother was dead. The doctors said he had died of disease of the heart. Perhaps they were right. More people die of that malady than the world knows of.

EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

The Cost of First Class Bliss in Paris.

[New Orleans Picayune, Paris Letter.]

It is very expensive to be born in Paris. It costs still more to die here. But to be married here is the most extravagant thing a man can do, unless the bride's pa planks down the money cash, and in legions of Napoleons. Do you think all that is necessary is to get her to say "Yes!" and to slip a $100 note into Rev. Mr. Walter's hand? Greenhorn! France is a military nation. A French girl's heart is a Redan, which must be approached by trenches, attacked by siege artillery from behind gabions, mined, than carried by assault. After it is won the winner is allowed to visit the won (the dear one) daily. He gives on his first visit a gold ring with one (or at most two) very valuable pearls set between two diamonds. The eve of the wedding day he gives her the plain gold ring and a very costly sapphire or ruby or emerald ring. He sends her daily a nosegay of the rarest white flowers tied with lace, or with moire silk ribbon on which her name is embroidered in silver letters. In aristocratic Romish families the first person to whom the marriage is announced is the Pope, who the day of the wedding telegraphs his blessing. If sovereigns or princes of the blood are among the family's acquaintances they are informed by letter, sealed always with red wax; it is against etiquete to address such persons letters sealed with black wax. If these regal personages be intimate friends the bride's father, the mother and betrothed announce the marriage in person to all their friends. The groom *in futuro* is introduced by them only to grandparents. The parents give their daughter twelve dresses, with stockings, bottines, parasols and bonnets to match. The finest white linen, and lace alone are used in the linen. The wedding-dress must be of East Indian muslin or gauze, covered with orange flowers in tufts, in wreaths, in fringes, with a long train of damask. No lace. Three sorts of lace only are in fashion—Valenciennes, Mechlin and Alencon. A mother who has the least self-respect, gives her daughter six dozen day shirts of very fine linen, six dozen day-shirts of cambric, twelve dozen night-shirts, two dozen short, petticoats for walking, six ball petticoats of muslin, with a long train, twelve petticoats for robes de chambre. The "basket" is no longer willow, covered with silk and trimmed with knots of ribbon, but a very costly antique or modern secretary, with every drawer filled with presents, among them a purse full of gold for charity; in some drawers are lace flounces enough to trim two dresses (one black, one white), velvet enough for two dresses, satin enough for two dresses, fancy goods enough for two dresses; in other drawers are ball fans, drawing-room fans, flasks, work-box, card-case, dressing-case and all sorts of costly knick-knacks. Pearls are the favorite gems offered; a pearl necklace with five rows costs $100,000—dog cheap. The groom's mother gives diamonds. It is no longer the fashion to display presents given by friends. Cashmere shawls are no longer given—shawls have gone out of fashion. Can you wonder marriages are so rare in France when it takes a fortune to enable the groom to reach the bridal altar?

WEBSTER AND BOB INGERSOLL.

The Religious Opinions of Webster Expressed 70 Years Ago.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

Dr. Smith of Concord, N. H., has put into our hand the following letter of Daniel Webster to Rev. Thomas Worcester, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church in Salisbury, which is accompanied with a confession of his religious faith, both of which are in his own handwriting. We have seen Mr. Webster's name in the records of the church in Salisbury, enrolled among its members, if we mistake not, about the time the letter below bears date. He remained a member of that church till his death. The letter and confession were never before published. They are as follows:

BOSCAWEN, Aug. 8, 1807.

Dear Sir: The other day we were conversing respecting confessions of faith. Some time ago I wrote down, for my own use, a few propositions in the shape of articles, intending to exhibit a very short summary of the doctrines of the Christian religion, as they impress my mind. I have taken the liberty to enclose a copy for your perusal. I am, sir, with respect,

Yours, &c., D. WEBSTER.

I believe in the existence of Almighty God, who created and governs the whole world. I am taught this by the works of nature and the word of revelation.

I believe that God exists in three persons; this I learn from revelation alone. Nor is it any objection to this belief that I cannot comprehend how one can be three or three one. I hold it my duty to believe, not what I can comprehend or account for, but what my Maker teaches me.

I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the will and word of God.

I believe Jesus Christ to be the Son of God. The miracles which He wrought establish in my mind, His personal authority, and render it proper for me to believe whatever He asserts; I believe, therefore, all His declarations, as well when He declares himself to be the Son of God as when He declares any other proposition. And I believe there is no other way of salvation than through the merits of His atonement.

I believe that things past, present and to come, are all equally present in the mind of the Deity; that with him there is no succession of time, nor of ideas; that, therefore, the relative terms past, present, and future, as used among men, connot, with strict propriety, be applied to Deity. I believe in the doctrines of foreknowledge and predestination, as thus expounded. I do not believe in those doctrines, as imposing any fatality or necessity on men's actions or any way infringing free agency.

I believe in the utter inability of any human being to work out his own salvation, without the constant aids of the Spirit of all grace.

I believe in those great peculiarities of the Christian religion—a resurrection from the dead, and a day of judgment.

I believe in the universal Providence of God; and leave to Epicurus and his more unreasonable followers in modern times, the inconsisteucy of believing that God made a world which he does not take the trouble of governing.

Although I have great respect for some other forms of worship I believe the Congregational mode, on the whole, to be preferable to any other.

I believe religion to be a matter not of demonstration, but of faith. God requires us to give credit to the truths which he reveals, not because we can prove them, but because He declares them. When the mind is reasonably convinced that the Bible is the word of God the only remaining duty is to receive its doctrines, with full confidence of their truth, and practice them with a pure heart.

I believe that the Bible is to be understood and received in the plain and obvious meaning of its passages; since I cannot persuade myself that a book intended for the instruction and conversion of the whole world should cover its true meaning in such mystery and doubt that none but critics and phtlosophers can discover it.

I believe that the experiments and subtleties of human wisdom are more likely to obscure than to enlighten the revealed will of God, and that he is the most accomplished Christian scholar who hath been educated at the feet of Jesus and in the College of Fishermen.

I believe that all true religion consists in the heart and the affections, and that, therefore, all creeds and confessions are fallible and uncertain evidences of evangelical piety.

Finally, I believe that Christ has imposed on all his disciples a life of active benevolence; that he who refrains only from what he thinks to be sinful has performed but a part and a small part of his duty; that he is bound to do good and communicate, to love his neighbor, to give food and drink to his enemy, and to endeavor, as far as in him lies, to promote peace, truth, piety and happiness in a wicked and forlorn world, believing that in the great day which is to come there will be no other standard of merit, no other criterion of character than that which is already established. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

MR. CHAS. MEYEAN, treasurer of the Milton Relief Fund, reports as follows: total contributions, $1,674 75. Remitted to R. M. Frick, cashier Milton Bank, $1,650 00. Balance in treasury, $14 75.

THE HILL OF LIFE.

[From the Irish Times.]

We only ask, my heart and I,
  A little peace, a little rest;
We've traveled far, my heart and I,
  And none responds to our request.
The hill of life is steep and high,
And thorns the grasses underlie,
We know it well—my heart and I.

We've had our foes, my heart and I;
  We've had our friends.
We've had our loves, my heart and I,
  Where friendship ends.
We've bid a hundred loves good-by,
We've seen a hundred friendships die,
Aye, that we have—my heart and I.

We've met with scorn, my heart and I,
  We've met with praise;
When envy let his arrows fly
  To mar our days,
We'd laugh to see them pass us by;
If cunning forged a subtle lie,
We would his fiendish arts defy,
And foil our foes—my heart and I.

When beauty, blushing sweet and shy,
  Would, unaware,
Pierce my warm heart with glances shy,
  We'd shun the snare,
Old trout avoid the angler's fly,
And faithful hearts would vainly try
To separate my heart and I.

Now here we are, my heart and I,
  While far below
We hear the murmuring nation's cry
  And reap and sow;
We've sown and reaped, my heart and I,
And only ask in peace to die,
God grant us rest, my heart and I!

JOHN SCOTT.

THE BOY GLADSTONE.

The English Premier at School.

[London Society.]

It was natural that young Gladstone should have imbibed a strong predilection for politics, situated as he was, his father being one of Liverpool's chief political champions, and making his house a sort of rendezvous for the leaders of his party. In almost every public movement of importance in Liverpool Mr. John Gladstone made himself prominent; and so thoroughly and earnestly did he concern himself in the political action of the time, that the home-life of the family was deeply tinctured with political thought and feeling. In his son, William Ewart, he always found a sympathetic listener, and before the boy had reached his teens, father and son were in the habit of conversing together on public matters. The boyhood of the future statesman was thus passed in the midst of associations which were best calculated to bring about the true development of his special genius.

But, notwithstanding that he gave his heart to the study of financial concerns as he grew to manhood, he is said to have been by no means a brilliant arithmetician in his more juvenile days, and on this head Dean Stanley not long ago chose to point an appropriate moral. "There is a small school near Liverpool," said the dean, "at which Mr. Gladstone, was brought up before he went to Eton. A few years afterward another little boy, who went to this school, and whose name I will not mention, called upon the old clergyman who was the headmaster. The boy was now a young man, and he said to the old clergyman, 'There is one thing which I have never in the least degree improved since I was at school—the casting up of figures.' 'Well,' replied the master, 'it is very extraordinary that it should be so, because certainly no one could be a more incapable arithmetician at school than you were; but I will tell you a curious thing. When Mr. Gladstone was at the school he was just as incapable at addition and subtraction as you were; now you see what he has become. He is one of the greatest of our financiers.'" Arch-deacon Jones was Mr. Gladstone's first school-master.

In September, 1821, Mr. Gladstone, then in his twelfth year, went to Eton, where for six years he devoted himself with more than ordinary assiduity to the work of the school, distinguishing himself chiefly by the poetic and other contributions he put forth in *The Eton Miscellany*, a magazine to which Arthur Henry Hallam, G. A. (afterward Bishop) Selwyn, F. H. (now Sir F. H.) Doyle, and others supplied articles.

On leaving Eton in 1827 he was placed under Dr. Turner, afterward bishop of Calcutta, with whom he continued two years; and in 1827, being then in his twenty-first year, he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1831 took the highest honors in the university—a brilliant double first-class. During his short but university career his tory proclivities were undoubtedly strengthened; for the traditions of the university were all in that direction, and the collegians with whom he was more intimately associated were for the most part both tories and high churchmen. In the debates of the Oxford union, of which for a time he was president, he took a very prominent and active part. The great question of reform, which then was at its height, found in Mr. Gladstome a strong opponent; and the last motion that he made as a member of the society was in opposition to a motion for the immediate emancipation of our slaves in the West Indies. Read in the light of later experience, it seems almost incredible that a mind of such comprehensive grasp as Mr. Gladstone's should have been narrowed down and fettered by party leanings as his was at this period. He himself told us, not many months ago, that he did not learn, when at Oxford, that which he had learned since, viz., "to set a due value on the imperishable and the inestimable principles of human liberty."

A Loss of $48,000,000.

The tabulation of assessments of the county on the triennial valuation for 1879–80, has been finished by the County Commissioners. The results of the assessments are: City of Pittsburgh, $92,829,497; City of Allegheny, $40,307,926; Eighteen boroughs, $.3,563,666; Fifty-three townships, $48,702,036; total valuation, $145,472,525. This is a decrease since the last assessment of $48,000,000. In the Twenty-seventh ward, according to the returns, there are no gold watches, carriages, silver plate or money at interest, and hence the ward pays no State tax. Leet township pays the largest State tax of any of the townships, and Shaler the smallest, while Wilkins township pays the largest amount of county tax of all the townships, and Crescent the smallest. Sewickeley pays the largest borough State tax and Beltzhoover the smallest. McKeesport pays the greatest amount of county taxes of any of the boroughs, and Knoxville the smallest.

TEAMSTERS should get out sun shades for the benefit of their horses this hot weather.

SIMON CAMERON.

A Racy Interview on Politics Extracted from Him.

A Newspaper Joke and What he Thinks of Son-in-law MacVeagh.

The *Herald* correspondent interviewed Simon Cameron at Harrisburg the other day, and starts off with this characteristic anecdote:

Years ago in Washington, soon after Mr. Blaine was first elected Speaker, the latter gave at his home one evening a reception specially restricted to "members of the press." When the denizens of Newspaper Row, together with Washington editors and editors from other cities then visiting the capital, thronged into Mr. Blaine's sumptuous parlors and upper chambers not a few were perplexed by the presence of a number of gray veterans in Congress in addition to recognized members of the craft. It turned out, though, that these supposed intruders were all entitled to be present as journalists, every one of them including the host himself, having owned or edited a newspaper at some former time. Senator Cameron, whose editorial experience began in Pennsylvania when he was twenty-two years old, was first among the "ancients" to be hailed when the wine went round. A crowd of brilliant and saucy young correspondents in the back parlor shouted "Cameron! Cameron!" made the shout a toast, drank it and called for a speech. The Senator, just in the mood for fun, leaned rakishly against the folding door jamb beween the two parlors, and twirling a half filled champagne glass between his fingers, said:

"I don't know, my friends, that I have anything to say that would divert you, indeed, I hardly think men ought to be diverted from strict attention to a tipple like this as long as it lasted. And so why am I called upon? Well, I must suppose it's because I've lived a little longer and had more experience than most of you and you think I can give you young gentlemen some valuable advice."

Cries of "That's it!" "Christian advice Senator!" "Moral advice!"

"So I thought. And, now as I look at all these youngsters before me and think of the successful careers of this elderly crowd in the rear (the front drawing-room at the Senator's back was by this time filled with listeners). I'm reminded of a great moral maxim which has always seemed to work particularly well in the cases of successful politicians and journalists. To say this is also to say that superior skill and shrewdness are needed to make it work at all. These being provided, together with the suavity and cheek (the French call it *chic*, don't they?) which are said to be prominent traits in the outfit of a Washington correspondent of the day, I cordially commend the maxim to the mass of struggling virtue and ambition here assembled. It is as follows:—'Be Honest, as Long as Honesty is the Best Policy.'"

A shout of hearty laughter rang through the rooms at this grotesque sally.

FATHER-IN-LAW AND SON-IN-LAW.

Your correspondent could not refrain from congratulating General Cameron as the sturdiest Grant man he had encountered in the course of recent journeys pretty nearly all over the Union. "I have observed," said I, "even here in Pensylvania, a different feeling, which may perhaps have been concealed from you, or to which you may attach less importance than it deserves. Many of the most respectable Republicans in the towns and villages through which I have passed are denouncing Grant's ambition and the third term as stardily as the anti-Grant professional politicians in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh do. Contrary, apparently, to your expectation that Grant is still the choice of the majority of delegates and will continue to be so at Chicago, I have not found a delegate yet who believes with you that Grant is the most promising candidate. Several delegates express a decided distaste for him, and some have declared that they will not vote for him in the convention. Not a few personal as well as political friends of yours are in great doubt about Grant, and wish he had not been brought into the canvass."

"Hah!" said General Cameron, good naturedly, "I suppose so. It's astonishing how many men imagine themselves to be astute politicians nowadays, and have taken to soothsaying accordingly. There is a plenty of intelligent Republicans in Pennsylvania, as you have just said, who think of nothing, dream of nothing, but 'beat Grant.' There is my son-in-law, Mr. Wayne McVeagh, a lawyer, but no politician at all. He was up here the other day from Philadelphia and spoke of going to Chicago. I told him he'd better stay at home and earn money for his family instead of wasting it on such an errand."

"Speaking of MacVeagh," said the General, after a pause, with another fine twinkle in his eyes, "a curious thing occurred not long ago, which I shouldn't allude to if it had not involved a compliment to him. Mr. Evarts wished to offer him the mission to Russia, but wanted my son, the present Senator, to ask for the appointment for him. This, of course, Don didn't feel at liberty to do. The Pennsylvania delegation in Congress being consulted, unanimously suggested me for the place."

"Would you have cared to take it?"

"Surely not. I had had all the glory and all the misery of going abroad as Minister before. The post offered no new opportunities; and I always suffer so much from railway travel, to say nothing of pangs on shipboard, that nothing could have induced me to undertake the voyage again."

"I should think that to be a place which Mr. MacVeagh would fill with entire credit."

"Very likely. Men like MacVeagh, though, had better leave home politics to those who understand them. Pennsylvania's part in this year's campaign including the part which her delegates are to take in the nominating Convention at Chicago is under honest and faithful guidance, and will duly befit and sustain the power and dignity of the Commonwealth."

Shrewd old Simon then suggested to the correspondent that Grant failing, he might consider Blaine's claim for whom he had a good word, but if Blaine attempted to interfere with the smooth-working of the machine at Chicago, by breaking in on the unit rule, "he will be resisted to the last extremity."

Baby Prizes, $600.

An eminent banker's wife of —— N. Y., has induced the proprietors of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, to offer $600 in prizes to the youngest child that can say Hop Bitters plainly in any language, between May 1, 1880, and July 4, 1881. This is a liberal and interesting offer, and everybody and his wife should send a two cent stamp to the Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A., for circular, giving full particulars, and begin at once to teach the children to say Hop Bitters and secure the prize.

THE BAKER'S DAUGHTER.

"She walks in beauty like the night
  Of cloudless climes and starry skies."
And lovely though she is to sight,
  She is not lovelier than her pies.

The roses of Damascus blow
  Their scents to far Arabian sands,
But sweeter is the kneaded dough
  That steals the odor of her hands.

Nor sated Turk nor gouty lord,
  Nor pampered prince did e'er partake
Of dainty dish that could afford
  Such rapture as her simple cake.

I crave not fame, nor wealth, nor power,
  I only wish that I could be
A pound or two of some prime flour,
  And she were gently kneading me.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Who Can Carry the "Pivotal State" of New York?

General Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Speaks.

The N. Y. *Herald* contains an extended interview with Gen. Faulkner of New York, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, from which we make an extract:

TAMMANY AND TILDEN.

"You think, then, Tammany will support Tilden if he is nominated at Cincinnati?"

"I do. The evidence, already abundant, is rapidly accumulating that they intend to do so. Doubtless, the Tammany leaders will maintain their present attitude in the hope of preventing Tilden's nomination should he consent to be a candidate. The nomination once made, they would be powerless to control their troops against the candidate of the Democracy of the Union. Their late experience, with its disastrous consequences, hope of recovering from past errors, the stress and 'boom' of the canvass, the grand array of 4,000,000 Democratic votes for Republican government, constitutional liberty and administrative reform, the absence of State issues and local irritations, the Presidency and the wrongs of the party filling the whole political sky and inciting all true Democrats to an energetic activity, will stick Democratic dissept in this State into insignificance, and the importance of individuals will be lost in the great surge of political events, involving paramount issues confined to no locality."

"How do you look upon the chances of nomination and election of Mr. Tilden?"

"The friends of 1876 received Mr. Tilden from the immediate custody and guardianship of his friends in this State and made him the property of the party in the Union at large. I believe that if he stands for the nomination at Cincinnati the vote of New York will not be needed for his nomination. It would be Democratic to say that the 'two-thirds rule,' to which his friends everywhere, with his approval, have lately given new assent, does not sufficiently guard the party against an unwise nomination. The experience of 1874 and 1878 disclosed Mr. Tilden's power to add votes outside the party, making clear gains from the working men, the farming, the business and literary classes, and if he stands for the nomination he will have what the racing men call a 'walk over' at Cincinnati."

THE ASSAULT ON MR. TILDEN.

"I presume you do not ignore the fact that Mr. Tilden has been and is violently assailed by men of both parties?"

"It would be difficult to prove what is so very apparent, but the same might have been truly said of Clinton, Van Buren and Jackson. As taxes are the penalty of property, personal vituperation is the penalty of political strength. The same things that are said of Mr. Tilden now were said of him in 1874 and 1876. The bitterness of his assailants simply measures the fear of the rogues who know that power in his hands is dangerous to the plunder in theirs. I have not there seen or heard any evidence of his brilliant and effective reforms in administration. No Republican Administration in any State or in the Federal Government can bear a moment's comparison with his executive career in New York. Mr. Tilden's idea is that government is not instituted among us for the benefit of the politicians, but of the people who pay for it, and that government of the people by the people ought to be a government for the people. Politicians have never, therefore, liked him as well as the masses have."

THE ELECTORAL FRAUD.

"You seem to think the fraud of 1876 will occupy a large space in the next campaign?"

"I think it safe to say that no thoughtful or patriotic citizen has felt at ease since that wrong was perpetrated. Its 'ghost' will not 'down' except at the bidding of that wrong rectified. It was just as much a crime in 1876 when it was not merely a grand larceny from the Democratic party; it srabbed the sovereignty of the American people in what I believe was a vital part. It undermined the foundation of liberty. It must be rectified in a manner so signal as to be a memorable reproof to such malefactors in the long future of our country. The attempt of the South to overthrow the Government by force of arms was a brave and open assault. While patriots resisted, they were not prevented from admiring the skill and courage which conducted it. The only danger was that our resources might not suffice to crush it; but it was openly before us and confronted us manfully. The Electoral Commission first violated the Constitution at its birth, and then the Republican members of it committed the larceny of the people's sovereignty. The difference between the rebellion and that is the difference between the brave soldier and the sneak thief."

"Your analogies are forcible."

"The situation warrants such conclusions. The Republicans first universally conceded our victory. Then their leaders claimed as doubtful what was transparently certain. Then they gave Hayes the benefit of every doubt, as is the practice in criminal cases. They awarded the State government of Louisiana and South Carolina to the thief operate by way of penance to honesty for the sin of their theft, and then the ghoul beneficiary of their crime paid his accomplices before our very eyes with honorable offices of the people. The highest court of Florida, sitting at the very scene of the contest, declared upon a judicial examination that to be evidently true which the Electoral Commission, refusing all proof, declared to be lie. At the outset, as they confessed, Tilden needed but one vote; Hayes required nineteen votes. They awarded Hayes all he needed and gave Tilden none."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"If the American people submit to it with the effective weapon of the ballot in their hands, you may be sure they will be fit spoil for imperialism in its very first attempt upon their liberties. To right that wrong is the first duty, the most imperious demand made upon the honor of the people of this country. The table I hand you," remarked General Faulkner, as he rose to leave, "and which I have verified, throws some light upon the power of New York to do its share of that work."

The following is the table alluded to:

WHAT NEW YORK HAS DONE.

In the State of New York the vote for Tilden in 1876, by the Albany *Evening Journal* Almanac returns, was	522,045	
For Hayes	489,225	
Tilden's majority		32,818
It is to be remarked that Tilden's vote was larger than that of any of the State or local candidates, and was vastly larger than had ever been cast for any other man.		
The vote for Grant in 1872 was	440,745	
Tilden's vote larger than Grant's vote in 1872, when the latter carried the State by 53,456		81,298
Greeley's vote in 1872 was	387,279	
Tilden's vote in 1876 larger than Greeley's vote in 1872		134,764
Grant's vote in 1864 was	419,883	
Tilden's vote in 1876 larger than Grant's vote in 1868		102,160
Seymour's vote in 1868 was	429,887	
Tilden's vote in 1876 larger than Seymour's in 1868		92,160
IN THE UNITED STATES.		
The total vote for Tilden in the United States in 1876 was	4,300,316	
For Hayes	4,036,015	
Tilden's majority		264,301
Grant's vote in 1872 was	3,596,742	
Tilden's vote larger than Grant's vote in 1872, when the latter's majority was 761,844		703,574
Greeley's vote in 1872 was	2,834,808	
Tilden's vote in 1876 larger than Greeley's in 1872		1,465,418
Grant's vote in 1868 was	3,013,188	
Tilden's vote in 1876 larger than Grant's in 1868		1,287,128
Seymour's vote in 1868 was	2,703,999	
Tilden's vote in 1876 larger than Seymour's in 1868		1,596,316

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SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

It is a poor plan to remedy the foolishness of the river and harbor bill, for the President to assume the power to carry out only such portions of the law and expend such money as he deems proper. General GRANT did this, but it was generally challenged as an usurpation of power not confided to him by the Constitution. The President must approve or veto laws in their entirety, and he cannot approve a law and then execute only such parts of it as commend themselves to his judgment. This would be a clear usurpation of the law-making power. The Constitution says the President "shall take care the laws be faithfully executed;" not parts or fragments of laws but all laws. He has the veto power but it only applies to laws in their entirety. Congress may do many foolish things, but we would rather trust it with the distribution of the river and harbor appropriations, than place that discretion on the expenditure of many millions of dollars in the hands of any one man. One feature of the river and harbor bill as it passed the House, seems to us a good one, and that is the requirement that "the Secretary of War shall cause to be let by contract all public work authorized under this act, except for surveys and estimates," such contracts to be made with the lowest responsible bidder, after public notice. As the work is done under the supervision of officers of the engineer service, contractors will likely be held to a rigid acountability. Under the contract system the little games of such politicians as Congressman ERRETT, requiring the employment of political dead-beats to work up nominations and elections would probably be frustrated.

COLORED ORPHANS.

While our citizens can boast of one of the best asylums for orphans, and one of the most efficiently managed homes for friendless children, to be found in this or any other State, neither institution meets *all* the necessities of unfortunate children, inasmuch as there is no provision whatever for colored children, of whom there is a large class in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

MRS. LEVI WADE, who writes the above, makes an appeal for a separate asylum for orphans and friendless colored children. If the asylum referred to is one of the best, and one of the most efficiently managed homes for friendless children is found in our midst, why are colored children deprived of admission? Is it the "accursed spirit of caste, "about which our Republican newspapers and platform speakers talk so grandeloquently, when they get a chance to strike at the South, and advocate humanitarian ideas a thousand miles away only to discard them *at home!* Colored children are taken into our public schools, and there are urgent demands for the further enlargement of the color line, but when we get down to the solid work of caring for the unfortunate and friendless of the negro race, who unluckily have no votes, Republican philanthropy in this great Republican county, like BOB ACRES' courage, oozes out at the finger ends. All this shows what a sham their professions are. They regard the colored race merely as voting machines to be coddled and sugared by honeyed words which mean nothing, for they deny the equality they are eternally talking of, even when misfortune, which is supposed to level all distinctions, strikes its hardest blows. They set up a color line—these saintly Republicans—even in their sympathies, charity, humanity. There is a hundred-fold more genuine sympathy and helpfulness for the deserving and unfortunate or afflicted colored people, in Richmond, Charleston, Nashville, Savannah, than there is in this hot bed of Radicalism and political shams.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The *Gazette* gave publicity to the statement that Messrs. HAYES and EVARTS are not at all concerned about Congress adopting a plan for counting the electoral vote as they believe under the Constitution Mr. *De Facto* WHEELER has the power to count, determinine and declare the votes, and the two houses only attend as witnesses. This idea strikes the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, a Republican paper, in this way:

It seems to us that if Mr. Hayes and Mr. Evarts really do hold such views as these, the best thing they can do now and hereafter is to keep their opinions strictly to themselves, unless, indeed, they are prepared to go further, and make some explicit declarations as to the policy which will be pursued in certain understood contingencies. They have nothing to do, officially or unofficially, with the management of the count, and the less they have to say about it the better it will be. It is also very certain that the fact of the Vice-President being a Republican has a good deal to do with crediting him enormous powers that the Constitution never gave him, and which it assuredly never intended to give him. The theory that Congress—and not the Vice-President—has at least so much control over the Electoral votes that it may decide between disputed returns, and throw out illegal returns, has maintained from the foundation of the Government, and it has been especially insisted upon by the Republican party. The other theory was never advanced by Republicans until a serious complication arose, during which the Republicans thought that they might have to resort to extreme measures. If the kind of talk that Mr. Hayes is reported to be indulging in at present means anything, it means that he, in event of a complication similar to that of 1876–77, and the making of two declations, one by the Vice-President and the other by Congress, will take it upon himself to recognize the former, even though the proceedings should be in conformity to a properly enacted law of Congress. If Mr. Hayes does not mean this, he is only vaporing; if he does mean it he would do well to say so now, and in plain language.

THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE

Few intelligent Republicans, however, hopeful or sceptical they may be, care to deny, in the face of the complete success that has attended the Third Term conspiracy of CAMERON, CONKLING and LOGAN, that their party is controlled by a polical machine of the most obnoxious and unscrupulous character, that this machine has overridden the will of the majority in the three great States of the Union, and will have possession of the Chicago Convention and dictate its candidate. General GRANT it seems to be conceded, will be nominated, not because he is the free choice of the Republican voters, but because the machine will coerce his nomination. The manner of coercion is so plain that it hardly needs explanation. It was substantially the same in Pennsylvania, as applied by CAMERON, in New York by CONKLING and in Illinois by LOGAN. They had their machine imitators in other States, particularly in the South, where a couple of hundred delegates were captured for GRANT in States he does not stand a ghost of a chance of getting an electoral vote.

The machine is a potent and all-pervading power in Republican politics. Its origin is not difficult to trace, and lies in the long possession of power and patronage by that party, which has educated a class of shrewd politicians and furnished them with abundant resources, so that they have nothing else to do but control conventions and make nominations. The pursuit and profit of their lives is polities, which insures combination, discipline and leadership. This creates what for want of a better name is called the machine. In political contests it represents the well trained, well-paid and well-officered regulars against the rag, tag and bob-tail militia, without orgauization, leadership or personal motive. GEO. WM. CURTIS, in a lecture before the "Young Scratchers," in New York, the other night, defined the machine in this graphic way:

A system is rapidly developing itself which usurps the political initiative, the vital point of popular government, and which rules in the name of the party as the meanest king was said to rule—by the grace of God. This system is known as the machine. The machine is an oligarchy, a combination, a ring or clique of professional politicians, of men who live by the emoluments of official place and who give their lives to politics. They are not formally organized, but there is a common and instinctive understanding between them. Their object is the maintainance of their own power for their own advantage, and the power is to be maintained through party organization and the party spirit which keeps party men faithful to the party action. The machine trades upon party principles. It has no public purpose, no faith in private honor or integrity or patriotism. Its cry is that all is fair in politics and its whole spirit is revealed in what one of the machine once said to me: "This is a nasty State, and it takes a great deal of nasty work to carry it, and I trust we have nasty agents enough to do it." Nowhere is the machine more powerful and complete than in the State of New York.

In Pennsylvania, the leading principle of the machine is "stand by your friends," a loyal principle rightfully applied, but with the CAMERONS it simply means offensive and defensive co-operation in plundering the people and achieving office and power. One of its latest developements has been the degradation of the entire administration of the State government to the disgraceful work of promoting the escape of KEMBLE and other criminals. HOYT could not refuse to stand by KEMYLE, when, KEMBLE had given ten thousand dollars to promote HOYT's election. "Stand by your friends," even to cheat justice and overthrow the Constitution and laws. On this principle KEMBLE was pardoned.

We have space for one more extract from MR. CURTIS' powerfnl address:

A remedy can be found only by finding the source of the power of the machine, and that source is official patronage. Strike at this system strongly, steadily, persistently, and you shiver it. In the State of New York, in the State of Pennsylvania, the spoils system has already so far supplanted the American principle—the fundamental principle of liberty—that the important Republican question in New York is not what does the party wish but what does Mr. Conkling say? and in Pennsylvania not what is the conviction of the party but what does Mr. Cameron mean to do? Is this Republican or is it imperial? Lous the XIV. said of France, 'I am the State." But a system which enables any member of a political party to say with virtual truth. "I am the party," is a system which, so far as that power extends, has destroyed popular government. Our fathers were willing subjects of the crown so long as the crown obeyed the law, but when the King became a despot they shook off King and crown together. We are Americans born of freedom, and we are recreant Americans if we do not hold ourselves as much the enemies of the despotism of a party as our fathers were of the tyranny of a King.

Apropos to this, the Chicago *Tribune*, which has long been the leading Republican paper of the North-west, gives a picture of the Illinois machine as engineered by LOGAN, which is rather funny, if Republicans can enjoy the joke:

The position of Boss Logan is so extraordinary that it should be briefly restated. He is a resident of Chicago. He leaves the Senate and electioneers and pulls wires for a fortnight in Chicago for third-termery. He attends the primary and votes for Grant delegates to the Cook County Convention. He is beaten in his ward, beaten in his Congressional district, beaten in his county two to one. The Cook County Convention convenes. A minority of less than one-third, consisting of Grant delegates, seek to organize the Convention against the majority. They fail, and, as previously advised by General Logan, bolt, and organize an independent convention, which appoints a full delegation of defeated candidates to Springfield. Boss Logan leads the delegation of bolters to the State Capital, induces a delegate named Prickett, of Jackson County, to vacate his seat in the Boss' behalf, appears in the body of the Convention, directs that the regular delegation from Cook County by which his delegation was defeated by a two-thirds majority shall be excluded, not only from participation in the preliminary proceedings, but prohibited from taking seats on the floor; and then offers a resolution that the regular delegation from Cook County, as a condition precedent to having their claims even considered, be required to pledge themselves not to take an appeal if they are kicked out and their places given to bolters!

These three men, whose methods are sketched by Mr. CURTIS and the Chicago *Tribune*, from present appearances will control the Chicago Convention. In reality they will be the Convention. A majority of the delegates will do their bidding. This represents in its perfection the "cohesive power of public plunder." We hope reputable Republicans, who do their own thinking, enjoy the picture.

FLORIDA POLITICS.

We have the following note from a Pittsburgh business man who happened in Gainesville Florida, on the day the Republican State Convention met there. There have been statements recently put forth that Florida will go Republican this fall, but it will no more do so than it did in 1876, with the difference there will be an honest count this year. CONOVER, the Republican candidate for Governor, was a carpet-bag Senator and is now a Washington lobbyist.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May, 17, 1870.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

I was compelled to remain over a day at Gainesville Fla., on the 12th inst., on which day the Republicans held their State Convention. It was truly funny how the Convention was conducted. The northerners have the control, so its no wonder they are classed as carpetbaggers. Now in selecting delegates to the Chicago Convention every delegate is a northern man save Mr. Lee, and he has consented not to attend and allow his alternate, Capt. J. D. Hazzard a Washington county man one and a half year ago, to go in his place. The Convention was set up for Gen. Grant a year ago. Great dissatisfaction is shown by the nomination of Ex-Senator Conover, and from what I could gather from people in Florida, in the cars and at the hotels, Florida will go Democratic sure. It is not called a doubtful State down here.

K. U. D.

THE Senate on Friday by a party vote of 28 to 17, passed the BAYARD bill, providing that election deputies shall be appointed equally from both political parties, by the United States Circuit or District Courts, and that "they shall be well known citizens of good moral character and actual residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and shall not be candidates for any office at such election." This seems a just and fair law, and yet the *Chronicle* last evening in its excess of partizan zeal says it "is designed to practically annul the United States election laws." Just how is not apparent, unless the appointment of "well known citizens of good moral character," by United States Judges, instead of ward bummers, jail birds, keepers of low doggeries and houses of prostitution, appointed as election deputies by partizan Marshals, will annul the law. The law as it stands and as it has been carried out, is infamously unfair. No one can object to the BAYARD bill unless he proposes or stands by crookedness at elections.

SENATOR LOGAN did his work in the Illinois Convention in a way that places that State at once in the list of doubtful States. The feuds and hatreds engendered there will not be quieted for years. No slave driver ever cracked his whip as LOGAN did over the State Convention. He set aside district delegates, regularly chosen, and by the aid of a packed committee set up a third term delegation to Chicago instructed to vote as a unit for GRANT. He did this by manipulating the Convention so as to exclude one-half the regularly elected delegates from Chicago, and he did it in defiance of the formal protests of a majority of the delegates from nine Congressional districts. LOGAN heads the delegation to the Chicago Convention as delegate-at-large. Governor CULLOM was renominated for Governor. If GRANT should be nominated, the remembrance of this Convention will defeat CULLOM and give Illinois to the Democratic candidate for President.

THE Virginia Democratic State Convention adopted resolutions denouncing the Presidential steal, and favoring the retention of the two-thirds rule. The delegation to Cincinnati goes uninstructed. The Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Washington special denies there was any particular boom for Judge FIELD in the Convention. It is a singular fact that so far only in one Democratic State Convention have there been positive instructions for any Presidential candidate, and that was in Ohio for Judge THURMAN. New York suggested TILDEN and the delegation is undoubtedly favorable to him, but there were no instructions. The Cincinnati Convention will be remarkably free to act as it shall deem best for the interests of the Democratic party. The "machine," either for or against candidates, will have very little weight.

THE General Conference of the M. E. church at Cincinnati Thursday considered the report of the Committee on Episcopacy, recommending the election of a negro Bishop. A long and somewhat spicy debate ensued, the upshot of which was that the Conference decided by a vote of 229 to 139 to indefinitely postpone the subject, which is a polite way of saying the colored Methodists are not sufficiently advanced in grace to have a Bishop of their own complexion. This is hardly "loyal," and smacks somewhat of race prejudice. We don't know but the Constitutional amendments and the civil rights law could be invoked to set this matter right.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

CAMERON is providing a select assortment of crow meat for Republican and Independent editors, to be furnished after the Chicago Convention.

PERHAPS GRANT begins to believe since the Illinois Cnvention that the country does want him very bad. Boss SHEPHERD is preparing to take the stump.

THE most offensive exhibition of the one man power is where a leader like JOHN KELLY proclaims that he will not submit to the action of a National Convention if a certain man is nominated.

CALIFORNIA and New Jersey, according to information received at Washington of the complexion of their delegations, will vote as a unit at Cincinnati for TILDEN; not under instructions but as the free choice of the delegates.

THE Rev. DE LA MATYR, the Greenback Congressman from Indiana, is pretty level headed sometimes. He says that in the event of an election of President by the House of Representatives, he should vote for the Democratic candidate.

HON. L. C. CASSIDY of Philadelphia, to whose conciliatory and enlightened policy the harmonious action of the Democratic State Convention was largely due, is formally in the field as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator WALLACE.

THE New York *World* is furnishing reasons why GRANT is the strongest man the Republicans can nominate and TILDEN the weakest for the Democrats. When they are selected, as they will be to lead their respective parties, the *World* will want a hiding place to eat its little dish of crow.

WE have had some hints heretofore, of this fact vouched for by a Washington special to the N. Y. *Sun:*

A noticeable change in the sentiment with which Democratic Congressmen regard Mr. Tilden has taken place recently. Many of these who were his most violent opponents at the beginning of the session appear to be of the opinion that it will be the wisest policy to nominate Mr. Tilden without opposition.

THE Republican who stated the other day that he would rather vote for KEMBLE with his penitentiary suit on for President than a Democrat, is sufficiently saturated to vote for GRANT and sustain the Empire. Indeed, he would much prefer it to our present form of government, which admits the possibility of the election of a Democrat.

MR. AND MRS. HAYES have been to Mount Vernon and slept in Gen. WASHINGTON'S bed. LINCOLN, BUCHANAN and a number of others have done the same thing. But besides this, Mr. and Mrs. HAYES have been sleeping in SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S bed at the White House for some three years. That is something nobody else has ever done.

THE Democrets of New Jersey and Minnesota held conventions Thursday, and elected delegates to the National Convention. Strong resolutions were passed denouncing the historic crime of the Presidential theft, but there were no instructions or recommendations of any one for the Cincinnati nomination. We believe the New Jersey delegates are strongly favorable to Governor TILDEN'S nomination.

A LETTER from Milton states that the tarred paper sometimes used in roofing was responsible for the quick and widespread proportions of the fire in that town, blazing sheets of it being whirled through the heated air and lighting up scores of simultaneous fires. Similar results happened at the great Chicago conflagration of 1871. These are warnings that need attention.

PARDONED.—George Roethelder, conspiracy, Allegheny, sentenced October 29, 1878, to three years in the Penitentiary and a fine of $1,000.

The above party is a German and was promptly pardoned upon application of his friends, and we think properly, as his offence did not justify any such punishment; but why was not MCDONOUGH, an Irishman, indicted with ROETHELDER, pardoned at the same time. They should go together.

WHEN the Chicago *Times* attempted to increase the price of its mammoth sheet one cent, it created such a stampede that it was obliged to retreat in a few days. The New York *World* tried the same thing, but immediately surrendered as did our neighbor the *Dispatch*, which thought subscribers would stand five cents per week of an increase. The news boys struck, as did the *Dispatch*, and returned to the old rates.

THE New York *Herald* has made another tremendous flop and now announces "General GRANT is the only fit candidate for the Presidency" in the Republican party, and crazily gushes of the resemblance between the great Third Termer and patron of the Whisky Rings and Cabinet thieves and the immortal WASHINGTON! It is supposed this change in the *Herald* is in obedience to telegraphic orders from JIM BENNETT who at last accounts was in Algiers, with some sprigs of English and French nobility.

BLAINE richly deserved the drubbing he got in Illinois, for his canvasss has been cowardly and inconsistent. He opposed the unit rule in Pennsylvania and New York by an immense expenditure of froth and fustain, but when he got a chance applied it with all its rigor in Kansas and West Virginia, even to the extent of refusing to recognize Chicago delegates selected by the Congressional district delegates. LOGAN in the return match at Springfield did precisely what BLAINE did at Wheeling and Topeka. It was unfair and tyrannical, but MULLIGAN has no business to whine. He had better get sun-struck again.

JOHN LOGAN had prayers regularly at his set-up and third term bummer convention in Springfield. The parson he engaged for the purpose took occasion in his opening petitions and suggestions to inform the Almighty of the desirableness of GRANT'S nomination, and asked interposition that "no mistakes may be made." The crowd cheered the prayer. There were "no mistakes" made, and "black JACK" or "dirty dog LOGAN," as the Republicans christened him years ago, ruled the Convention with an iron hand. The prayers must have been a consolation to the anti-third term majority of the delegates, euchered by machine skill and bogus delegates.

THE part taken in the Illinois campaign by Commissioner RAUM, ending with his Chairmanship of the State Convention, is the most direct and insulting violation of Mr. HAYES' civil service order that has yet occurred. It not only tramples on the original order, but equally outrages Mr. HAYES' supplemental explanation of the great original. It is thoroughly defiant and most offensively insolent. If Mr. HAYES had as much spirit as a robust mouse, Mr. RAUM'S official head would fall, for this case far exceeds any and all others in audacity and contempt for the acting President. Mr. FARWELL, the anti-GRANT leader at Springfield, charges the Convention was dominated by a combination of federal office-holders, of whom RAUM was the leader under LOGAN.

MCPHERSON, late of the Philadelphia *Press*, is now running the Republican Congressional Committee, and has issued a circular to the employes of the general government to come forward immediately but *voluntarily*, and subscribe dollars to carry on the Presidential and Congressional campaign. If they are prompt and liberal, they shall not be hurt, provided the contribution is *voluntary*. A list of these voluntary subscribers will be kept, together with the amount thus voluntary contributed, and of course the more they give the more shall be given unto them at the next deal. The matter is quite plain, and the poor clerks, male and female, who refuse to waltz up voluntarily, and put down a months' salary, will know how it is next quarter day.

THE new Parliament met Thursday and the Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. As usual it is cautious and non-committal, barely hinting at the policy of the Ministry, but indicating plainly enough there will be no more "jingo" business in foreign affairs. A moderate instead of repressive policy towards Ireland is suggested in the statement that exceptional laws for its government will not be asked, but that the Crown will rely on the provisions of ordinary law firmly administered for the preservation of peace and order. There are also suggestions of legislation for the mitigation of distress in Ireland. The Conservative members of Parliament have held a conference and Lord BEACONSFIELD stated he would retain the leadership, and also spoke hopefully of the future prospects of the party.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S definition of "Tildenism," and the necessity that its influence and power shall dominate the Federal government, is given elsewhere in an interview with Judge HOADLY of Cincinnati. "Tildenism," according to Mr. O'CONOR, "is the resolute determination to restore the government to the simple honest and direct methods which prevailed in the days of JEFFERSON and JACKSON and which characterized TILDEN'S management as Governor of New York, and gained for him the high honor of the undying hatred of Tammany hall. It is the spirit of administrative reform which calls experts to the front, trusts no work to bunglers, saves both at the spigot and the bung-hole, reduces the work of Government, and thus lessens the burden of taxation while keeping faith with every creditor and performing all just obligations."

THE colored citizens of Washington have issued an address to the Republicans of the country, showing why JAMES G. BLAINE and BLANCHE K. BRUCE should be selected as their standard bearers for 1880. They furnish ten reasons for BLAINE, and the same for BRUCE for Vice President. The first and second are as follows:

1. He should be nominated because if the Republican party can afford to put a Democratic ex-rebel general in a Republican Cabinet, it can afford to have a loyal colored Republican in the Vice Presidency.

2. He should be nominated because if the Irish and Dutch receive Cabinet positions on account of their fidelity to the Republican party, the Negro should demand and receive some respectable recognition for his unswerving fealty to the party.

If this should come to pass and the colored BRUCE be elected, what anxiety there would be felt for the health of BLAINE. Should he happen to retire under a sun stroke there would be waltzing in the Republican party at the idea of a black man in the White House. Colored brethren take any shape but that.

GENERAL JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, who has been Governor of Maine four terms, testified at length on Tuesday before the Warren Court, in regard to what he saw at the battle of Five Forks, and give a graphic sketch of an interview between General Sheridan and General Bartlett. The enemy's works had been stormed and taken by Ayres' division, and Sheridan and staff were dashing down the White Oak road toward the west, with bullets flying around them. When near the Ford road General Bartlett, grim with smoke of battle, rode up and said his brigade had captured some guns. Sheridan, with a fierce emphasis, replied that he cared nothing for the guns or his brigade. "Go back and fight the enemy," he cried; "it's the South Side Railroad that we want;" and, pointing to the sinking sun among the trees, he added, with great vehemence, "We have a record to make before that sun sets which will make hell tremble." After the battle, General Chamberlain said General Sheridan apologized to the officers for his fierce language during the engagement, when he was described as furious, with his hat off and his face black as ink, while the shower of bullets made no impression on him.

"WHO was the founder of Sunday schools?" is a question which in the present year possesses a special interest, as the centenary of Sunday-schools is to be celebrated with many rejoicings. It is perhaps one of the curiosities of history that such a query should be possible. The off-hand answer would of course be "Robert Raikes," but Mr. S. R. Townshend Mayer has just issued a pamphlet in which he makes out a strong case for giving a portion of the honor to the Rev. Thomas Stock. Mr. Mayer also says: "Sunday was Raikes' busiest day in the preparation and printing of the Gloucester *Journal*, which was published on Monday, and one of his workmen stated that his master was much annoyed 'while reading proofs by the noise of children playing on the pavement under the editorial window." Mr. Mayer suggests that motives of personal convenience may have mingled with the "pure philanthropy for which exclusively Raikes has had credit." It would be an exceedingly curious instance of the truth that great events from little causes flow if it should turn out that a system of secular and religious teaching which has had so important an influence for the last hundred years originated in the annoyance of an irritated proof-reader at the noisy children beneath his window.

JUDGE CHURCH'S last letter was written to Wm. Purcell, of Rochester, N. Y., declining on account of engagements an invitation to attend a lecture in behalf of the Irish sufferers. In it he said:

"The cry of distress from starving people in any portion of the world would attract our attention and enlist our feelings to proffer relief, but when it comes from a people from whom we have drawn a large portion of our population, who have contributed largely to the development and growth of the country, whose devotion to civil liberty has often been tested in times of peril in defence of free institutions, and who are bound to us by all the ties incident to every relation of life, we should not hesitate from overflowing granaries and abundant means to render prompt and efficient aid with a liberal hand. A system of tenantry which by its exactions and extortions has produced so much suffering and distress would not be tolerated in this country, and it is to be hoped will soon be eradicated everywhere."

IT appears from the following that the great Premier of England is frequently revised and fixed up by his wife before he is permitted to appear in public. The old gentleman appears to take the revision good-naturedly:

Mrs. Gladstone does not confine her attention to the domestic government of Hawarden Castle. Her influence will be enormous when Mr. Gladstone sits once more on the Treasury benches and two of her sons are in Parliament. She is a clever, pleasant, earnest woman, but she dresses badly. Her bonnets are of the dowdiest. The provincial ladies quite resent her bonnets. Gladstone himself is not a "buck." He wears trousers that are baggy at the knees; his coats never fit him; his gloves are always too long at the fingers. But when he goes down to the House of Commons to make an important speech he is always well brushed, his hair is oiled, and he wears a flower in his button-hole. Mrs. Gladstone always revises him before he leaves home on important occasions. Old members of the Commons straighten their backs and get ready for "larks" when they see Gladstone come in with his hair smooth and a flower in his coat.

THE Grand Rapids correspondent of the *Western Home Journal* thus speaks of the new Catholic Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, Rev Dr. Watterson, President of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg:

Dr. Watterson has filled the responsible position of President of Mt. St. Mary's College, and Director of the ecclesiastical Seminary attached to it, for the past two years with distinguished success and ability. He is not the first son of the 'mountain' to wear the mitre. His Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey, as is well known, received his ecclesiastical training there. That distinguished controversialist and able churchman, the great Archbishop Hughes, of New York, was a student and professor within its walls—and besides the venerable Archbishop Purcell, who was one time President of the college, Bishops Quinlan of Mobile; McLoughlin of Brooklyn; Becker, of Wilmington; Conroy of Albany; Elder, Coadjutor to His Grace, the Archbishop of Cincinnati; McCloskey, of Louisville; Chatard, of Indianoplis; Spalding, of Peoria, and the late Bishops Young, of Eria, Pa.; Carroll, of Covington, and many other Rt. Rev. Prelates of the American hierarchy were at one time students of the Mountain.

QUEEN VICTORIA held a drawing-room on the 11th of May. The occasion, according to the London *News*, was the subject of much searching and palpitation of heart.

"Every nobleman or gentleman kneels, with a face as solemn as though he were about to say his prayers. Every lady makes a 'cheese' as though her salvation depended on its not curdling. Now, these gymnastic feats are not, and cannot in the nature of things be, always performed with either grace or safety. Even on the very latest occasion when the Queen's Majesty was pleased to delight the privileged classes with a pageant of this sort, something in a high-born lady's dress came undone with such disastrous consequences that two household dignitaries were constrained to hurry forward from their customary places of discreet retirement and envelop the lovely gymnast with the shawls and other wraps which her mischance required."

THE New York *Times* again taps Mr. Garfield on the head with a club, and says of his affected fear that Congress, if it remains in session, will resolve itself into a mere debating club:

His alarm is inconsistent. Congress has been very little but a political debating club for the last half year, and Mr. Garfield has done his best to confine it to this part, and to make the performance as feeble and ineffectual as possible. With what self-respect can a man object to Congress continuing in session because it will do nothing, when he has been working with might and main for months to keep it from doing anything? It is not because we shall get no legislation from Congress, but because he is afraid that we may get it, that Mr. Garfield is in such a hurry to get under shelter from the political cyclone.

FERNANDO WOOD informs the New York *Express* that of the eight Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee five are revenue reformers on principle, three are for reform until it pinches local interests under their watch case, and one of the three continually thwarts the Chairman's reformatory enterprises and endeavors.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A PRUDENT LOVER.

The thrush in the thicket is singing,
The lark is abroad on the lea,
And over the garden gate swinging
A maiden is waiting for me.

She will wait till she's weary, I'm thinking,
Though eager I am for the tryst:
She will wait till the bright stars are blinking,
And sigh for the kisses she miss'd.

For her father is watchful and wary,
A very ill-tempered old churl,
And I'm not the sort of canary
To be kicked for the love of a girl.

TEN car-loads of encumbers left Savannah, Ga., for New York recently.

TWENTY Boston bicycle riders will cross the ocean in June for a tour of England.

BRONSON HOWARD, the dramatist, says that in England the best reason for not doing a thing is that it has not been done before.

THE boys of the Boston public schools are instructed in military drill, and annually have a street parade, with a review by the Mayor.

THE young women of Onoko, Texas, have taken a fashion of cutting their hair as short as scissors will do it. They wear liitle slouched hats on the sides of their smooth heads, and look as rakish as pirates.

RICHARD WOLFE, a Montreal merchant of wealth and high social standing, has brought a lawsuit to get back $20,000 which he settled upon his wife before marriage. She subsequently eloped, but will not give up the property to her deserted husband.

THE Philadelphia *Times* says: "The anti-Grant break in Pennsylvania that has been so widely discussed won't amount to a dozen delegates unless Grant's defeat shall be inevitable before a vote is reached; and in that case there will be nothing to break from, as Cameron will lead the way for Blaine."

THE welcome of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Nashville, where he went to witness the unveiling of the Jackson equestrian statue, eclipsed any event ever occurring in Nashville. When he got west of the Cumberland mountains he was received by large assemblages and warmly welcomed at every station.

A SECCESSION of direful shrieks is heard on the first floor. Fond mother—"What is the matter with Billy?" Colored servant—"Please, mam, he is cryin' about de jewberries." "He can't have any more. He has had four saucers-full already." "Dem is de berry ones he is whoopin' about. He's all swolled up."—*Galveston News*

NET and Pet Woods, of Marion, Ohio, warned their father that if he took a second wife they would exterminate her. He disobeyed. The girls armed themselves with revolvers on the night of the marriage, broke open the door of the bridal chamber, and fired several shots into the darkness. They missed their step mother, however, and slightly wounded their father.

SENATOR BLAINE used to wear an amulet, which his dying Roman Catholic mother had placed around his neck, and which he half seriously spoke of as his protection against evil. Four years ago he was sunstruck on the steps of the Capitol. He was carried home unconscious and half undressed. When he came to himself the amulet was gone, and he, in spite of constant efforts, has never been able to recover it.

A YEAR or two since some of the real estate at the northeast corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, could not be had for love or money, but now the whole remainder of the block is offered to the government for the extension of the mint for the sum of $325,000, a bargain for the land alone, without the buildings, the material in which is worth at least $50,000, and could be used fer the proposed mint extension.

AN English reviewer considers that the people of Virginia are perhaps the most thoroughly English of all the many offsets which the mother race has planted in every part of the world; and he thinks that General Lee was a perfect type of the ideal English soldier, while Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, and Wade Hampton were cavaliers and Longstreet and A. M. Hill were thoroughly English country gentleman converted into generals.

JOHNNY was frantic to go to the circus, but papa urged school and study, holding out a dazzling vision of the White House as the ultimate reward of assiduity. But, sad to say, with little effect, for the graceless youth said: "Father, are there not about a million of boys in the United States?" "I believe so, my boy." "And hasn't every one a chance of being President?" "He has." "Well, then, I'll sell out my chance for a circus ticket."

MR. TENNYSON has consented to be nominated to the position of Lord Rector of Glasgow University only on condition that he is not to be considered a candidate of either political party, and that, if elected, he is not to be expected to appear in Glasgow for installation. Some years ago he refused to be nominated by the Liberals; now he has refused to be nominated by the Conservatives, as a party candidate. He thus takes his stand on purely literary grounds.

THERE is a report in circulation that Mr. Blaine is considering the propriety, or rather expediency, of going to Chicago to manage his own case. He is reported as saying of his case in 1876 that he failed solely through bad management, and that if he had been conducting the case of a man who came as near the nomination as he (Blaine) did, and failed to secure it for him, that he would immediately abandon politics as a field of effort in which he was not skilled.

"PRISONER at the bar," said the judge to the man on trial for murder, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" "Judge," replied the prisoner solemnly, "Judge, there has been altogether too much said already. I knew all along somebody would get hurt if these people didn't keep their mouths shut. It might as well be me, perhaps, as anybody else. Drive on, Judge, and give us as little sentiment as you can get along on. I can stand hanging, but I do hate gush!"

THE Toledo *Blade* denounces the English sparrow as "a swaggerer, a boaster, a liar, and a caucus packer, a frequenter of free lunches, and a dead-beat generally. He has no domestic virtues, and is as devoid of public spirit as a defeated candidate after a county convention. His appearance in this country was a misfortune, and his continuance here is a nuisance that ought to be abated by general legislation. The city of New York may want him to keep people out of Central Park, but so far as Toledo is concerned the sparrow must go."

CHERISHED NOTION.

Do you know, I cherish the notion,
Were I rich as I'd like to be,
With my own little yacht on the ocean,
And a cottage somewhere by the sea.
With a brown-stone front in the city,
And cultured friends in the Hub,
And the chairman of some committee,
In a thoroughly high-toned club.

Do you know, I've a notion, my daisy,
If this blissful condition were mine,
That, somehow, I should'nt go crazy
Over any old vintage of wine,
Nor collect earthernware from the potters,
Nor presume to set the world right,
Nor keep a whole stable of trotters,
Nor grapple the "tiger" at night.

Nor marry, as some do, an heiress,
For beauty or fame or blood,
Nor follow the crowd to Paris
(If New York were swept of its mud),
No, none of these things would answer
My dream of earthly bliss,
For I hold, my little entrancer
To a fancy somewhat like this:

That with all the wealth of Colconda
I never could hope to buy,
Though over the world I should wander,
One glance from a lovelit eye:
For love is a subtle treasure,
Which cannot be bought or sold—
Which comes at its own sweet pleasure,
And is held by no chains of gold,

I could buy with my fancied riches,
All grosser and tangible things;
The vulgar display which bewitches
The rabble, which feel not its stings;
I could buy, on my gold relying,
All products of labor and art—
But where is the market for buying
A true and loving heart?

And this is the notion I cherish;
However rich I may be,
If Love were to wither and perish
I should die in my poverty.
And though to have millions were pleasant,
If having them parted us two,
Then I'd choose to be but a peasant—
A peasant with Love and you!

VANDYKE BROWN

THE DARK DAY.

One Hundred Years Ago Last Wednesday.

[New York World of May 19th.]

To-day is the one hundredth anniversary of the celebrated "Dark Day" which on May 19, 1780, overcame a great tract of North America, though its darkness was most intense in New England, and especially in Massachusetts, where it was commonly thought to be the Day of Judgment, though it much more closely resembled the day described by the Prophet Joel as the herald of the Lord's avenging army of locusts:

A day of darkness and of gloom:
A day of clouds at morning spread,
In lurid gleams, presaging doom
Around the mountain's stormy head.

The early morning was cloudy, with indications of coming thunder-storms, and even when the sun rose towards the zenith and there were but few distinctly marked clouds, it was so dark that it was hardly possible to read except by candle-light. What clouds there were were strange and lurid, and, it is said, shadows were cast in all directions, irrespectively of the position of the sun, unusual refractions and reflections playing their part in the phenoqomen of the upper air. Where rain fell the water was presently covered with a peculiar scum, which on the Merrimac river was several inches thick, as it also was along the shores of several other New England rivers. Peculiar vapors descended from the clouds, while others ascended from the earth to meet and mingle with them. As is said generally to be the case in unusual disturbances of nature, birds and domestic animals showed great distress, huddling together and uttering cries of alarm. According to observers in New England, where, as has been said, the phenomena were most marked, the intensity of the darkness was greatest between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning. It continued throughout the day, but the degree of obscurity varied at different places; at some the sun was seen at the darkest hour, while at others it was wholly invisible. People left their employments and thronged to the churches, in terror as great as the beasts of the field, and the ministers held up their sins before them and retold the history of men and nations swept from the face of the earth by the Lord in his anger at their iniquities. A story has come down to us which is referrible a name commonly given in New England to those portentous hours—that of "Davenport's Dark Day." The Connecticut Legislature was in session, and as the gloom settled down more and more frightfully, the members cried that it was the Day of Judgment, and a motion was made to adjourn. Then arose Col. Abraham Davenport and said:

"Mr. Speaker, it is either the Day of Judgment or it is not. If it is or not, there is no need of adjournment. If it is, I desire to be found doing my duty. I move that candles be brought and that we proceed to business"—a motion which brought the legislators to their senses.

As the day wore on the excitement and dread foreboding of what was coming increased. The moon was to rise at 8 o'clock, and it was hoped that her beams would dispel the gloom; but at 8 o'clock the darkness was such that the earth could not be distinguished from the sky, and when the hour arrived at which, according to the almanac, the moon should rise, nothing was to be seen of her, and till towards morning her course could not be traced in the heavens. There was little sleep throughout New England that night, but the morning of the 20th dawned bright and beautiful, dispelling the terror as it dispelled the gloom. No satisfactory explanation of these s range phenomena has ever been offered by science, and Herschel said of the day that "it was one of those phenomena of nature which will always be read of with interest, but which philosophy is at a loss to explain." Jules Verne—who, of course, is no authority—attributed it to the passage of the earth through a comet's tail, which must then have just brushed a part of North America, and others have referred it to the prevalence of forest fires such as are now burning in New Jersey and Long Island, but this will not explain many of the appearances. A late number of English scientific journal, *Nature*, mentions several similar days as known to history. In the years 536, 567 and 626 there were long periods of diminished sunlight. According to Sehnurrer in 733 "the sun darkened in an alarming manner on August 19; there appeared to be no eclipse by the moon, but rather an interruption from some meteoric substance." In 934 the sun lost its ordinary light for several months, and there was an "opening in the heavens"—something perhaps like Secretary Boutwell's "hole in the sky." In 1091, on September 29, there was a three hours' darkening of the sun, followed by a peculiar and terrifying odor. Other historical dark days are February 12, 1106; February 21, 1206, when there was complete darkness for six hours; and an unidentified day in 1241, "five months after the Mongol battle of Leignitz," when the "sun was so obscured and the darkness became so great that the stars were seen at the ninth hour about Michaelmas;" and lastly—not to include "Davenport's Day"—we hear shrough Kepler, on the authority of uemma, that from the 23d to the 25th of April, 1674, "the sun appeared as if Giffused with blood and many stars were visible at noonday." Some of these phenomena were undoubtedly due to solar eclipses, but upon others no light whatever has been thrown by scientific research.

AN "ORFUN" IN THE WEST.

He Declines to Grow Up With Detroit and Prefers to "Fite Injuns."

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

One of the little lambs picked up in the streets of New York by Whitelaw Reid and sent west to find a home, was adopted by a Detroit family about two months ago, and ere this is published Mr. Reid has received a big postal card announcing that his dear lamb has gone West to fight Indians and that he needn't mind about sending on another to take his place. This New York lamb was thirteen years old. He said so at the depot on his arrival, and half an hour later he reiterated the statement at the house and added: "And if you don't believe it, then call me a liar! That's the sort of a spring-gun I am, and don't you forget it!" They didn't forget it. He gave them no chance to. He ate with his fingers, wiped his mouth on his sleeve and gave the family to understand before supper was over that he didn't come West to have his hair combed or his face washed as a regular business. On his first evening he slipped out, had three fights and stole a dog, and when hunted up he was about to take his beer in a saloon. The family expected to wrestle with the boy for a while and they didn't sit down on him until it became a painful necessity. During his first week he stole 85 in money, a gold chain, a revolver and a pair of ear-rings and he got drunk twice. When reasoned with and asked to do better he took a fresh chew of plug tobacco and replied: "Oh! you Michigan folks are too soft! If a feller can't have a good time what's the use of being an orphan?" On Monday of the second week he sold the family dog to a stranger for a quarter, threw the saw and axe into the alley, and when locked up in a closet he tore a Sunday coat to pieces. It was thought best to have a policeman talk to him and one was called in. He put on his fiercest look and lectured the lamb for fifteen minutes, but as soon as he stopped for breath the young sinner replied: "Now, see here, old buttons, you are wasting time! I know my little gait, I do, and if you think I've come to a village like this to be bluffed by anybody, you've missed your train!" He was taken to Sunday School by the hand. He hadn't been there half an hour when he was taken out by the collar. He seemed anxious to punch the head of every good little boy within a half a mile of him, and he told the teacher of his class that when she could stuff Moses in the bulrushes down him it would be after she had bleached out her freckles. They gave him a Sunday school book to fit his case, but he fitted it to a crack in the sidewalk on his way home. When moral suasion had no effect on the wicked youth his guardian tried the rod. He was bigger than the boy, and he walloped him, but within three hours, two of the nuts were taken off his buggy and thrown away. There was a second seance in the woodshed, and before dark a window glass worth 88 was broken. That orphan was faithfully and duly and persistently wrestled with. He was coaxed and flattered. He was licked and reasoned with. Ambition, gratitude, fear and avarice were alike appealed to in turn, but as he was the first day so he was the last. A few days ago he was told that he would be sent to the Reform School, at Lansing, if there was any further trouble with him. That night he stole five dollars off the cook, a butcher's knife from the pantry, a pie from the sideboard and departed the house, leaving on his bed a note reading as follows: "This town ar' no place fur a N. York orfun. I'm goin' out on the planes to fite Injuns. It will be useless to foller me, fur I can't be took Alive."

The Pig and the Bear.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

A pig and bear story is at hand, warranted to be authentic, and not only worth telling but worth remembering. The application of this curious tale need not be suggested to the wise, and it would be idle to suggest it to the foolish; but apart from its moral the narrative has a merit of its own, and on this score deserves respectful attention.

The scene of this story was the town of Massegros in France; and its action passed not many days ago. A certain man of the Belphegor stamp arrived in the place, having with him, among other treasures, a dancing bear. Casting about for lodging he arranged with a farmer to be taken care of for the night. A question naturally arose as to what to do with the bear; and after due consideration it was resolved to oust the farmer's pig, and to render to bruin the hospitalities of the pig stye for the night. This settled, the farmer, stranger, bear and pig—the latter having been removed to another shelter—retired to their couches, and Massegros sank to repose until the morning.

But in the dead waste and middle of the night some new characters appeared on the stage. Three malefactors stealthily drew near the farmer's dwelling to carry into effect a design long cherished but hitherto unexecuted. This was nothing less than to steal the farmer's pig. Setting one of their number to watch, two of the thieves let themselves down in the darkness into the stye. The result may be partly imagined, but it was worse than even might be supposed. The bear, perceiving that neither intruder was his master, promptly dashed both to the ground, where a frightful struggle ensued. So paralyzed was the remaining robber with fright on hearing the dismal sounds below that he could not or would not help his comrades. He, however, managed to call for help, and presently the farmer and the mountebank came rushing to the spot.

A lantern was brought, and the field of battle was lit up. One marauder was dead, the other terribly wounded; and the bear with much gravity and diligence was going through his usual dance for which he was accustomed to be rewarded by the pennies of the crowd. It is said that the rascal who acted as sentinel has since lost his reason. Now, as this is not a fable, but a veracious chronicle we do not feel warranted in appending to it a moral. The mournful tale, however, while evoking such commiseration for the sufferers as may discreetly be bestowed, may do a great deal of good and save no little loss of pelf or worse by cautioning persons of predatory habits, whether poaching on their neighbor's manors or not, to be wary lest when they go after a pig they stumble on a bear.

Rev. Peltz Innocent.

JAMESTOWN, May 22.—After an exhaustive examination of the allegations of adultery against Rev. Dr. Peltz his innocence was thoroughly established. The Committee of Investigation and the church are unanimous in judgment, however, he shall abstain from preaching until he has recovered from the effects of the rumors.

THE POET AND HIS SONGS.

As the birds come in the spring
We know not from where;
As the stars come out at evening
From depths of the air;

As the rain comes from the cloud
And the brook from the ground:
As suddenly, low or loud,
Out of silence a sound;

As the grape comes to the vine,
The fruit to the tree;
As the wind comes to the pine,
And the tide to the sea;

At come the white sails of ships
O'er the ocean's verge:
As comes the smile to the lips,
The foam on the surge;

So come to the Poet his songs,
All hitherward blown
From the misty land that belongs
To the vast unknown;

His, and not his, are the lays
He sings—and their fame
Is his, and not his—and the praise
And the pride of a name.

For voices pursue him by day
And haunt him by night,
And he listens, and needs must obey
When the Angel says: "Write!"

—*Henry W. Longfellow in June Atlantic.*

TERRORS OF BURNING OIL.

Graphic Description of the Scenes in the Bradford Region.

The forest fires have swept over an area of country about thirty miles in length, and of an average width of three miles, in the Bradford oil region, and destructive flames are still raging in various places. Not a day has passed since May 6 that the loss of oil "rigs," engine houses, pumping machinery, and tanks has not been reported. Since that date Rew City, Rixford, Oil Centre, Otter City, Morrisburg, and Middaughville, important petroleum centres, have been entirely destroyed, leaving 1,500 persons homeless, consuming 300,000 barrels of oil, 700 oil "rigs," with their engines, boilers, and expensive machinery, and thousands of acres of valuable timber. The heaviest fires were May 6, 8, and 11, but other have been breaking out daily in all directions.

No one not acquainted with the character of an oil district such as the Bradford region can have any idea of what an oil fire is. The wells are all flowing ones, and are constantly pouring forth streams of the most inflammable material. Net works of pipe-lines conduct the oil in all directions through the field. The ground, the buildings, the trees, fences, and all the surroundings are literally saturated with crude petroleum. The puddles in the roads are but depths of oil. The region is made up by deep ravines or gulleys, and the wells cover the sides of steep and lofty hills as well as every available rod in the valleys. Rapid streams course the valleys and tumble down the mountain sides. The oil towns are compact collections of frame buildings, constructed without any regard to the contiguity of the wells. Derricks rise from the very dooryards, on the streets, and tower above the buildings on every side. In the midst of this inflammable mass of oil wells, surroundings saturated with oil and tinderbox buildings, railroads with locomotives scattering showers of sparks every hour in the day penetrate all parts of the region. Natural gas is conducted from wells to the towns, is used in all the houses for light and fuel, and at the oil wells as fuel, and from pipes set at intervals in the ground emits pillars of flame twenty feet and more in height. Nitro-glycerine factories are erected at convenient points in the region, and this destructive agent is daily transported on wagons through the oil districts for use in newly-drilled wells for starting the oil. Tanks, holding from 1,000 to 25,000 barrels of petroleum each, abound in every district. The premature explosion of a nitro-glycerine torpedo, the alighting of a spark from a locomotive, or imprudent lighting of the natural gas in some one of the tinder-boxes called dwellings, is sufficient to turn the whole country around into a sea of flame in an incredibly short time. A torpedo exploded near Rew City on May 6, and in a few hours ten miles of territory was swept by fire, more than 300 oil wells, 100,000 barrels of oil, and the whole of Rew City being consumed. Two days later a woman was lighting the gas in her store at Rixford. The city was destroyed, with a large amount of wells, and 110,000 barrels of oil were consumed. Three days afterward a spark from a locomotive started a fire in Tram Hollow, Otter City, Morrisburg, Oil Centre, and Middaughville 200 oil wells, and 80,000 barrels of oil were consumed.

The rapid streams in the Bradford oilfields are fatal conductors of burning oil. The vast tanks are many of them close to streams. When a tank catches fire, the oil in it burns for a long time before any disastrous consequences ensue. The tanks are made of iron, and are so strongly constructed that they withstand the intense heat of thousands of barrels of oil burning within them for hours. Finally the iron glares with a white heat, the heavy top falls in, and the liquid fire boils over and seeks its level, no matter what stands in its way. Finally, the great iron bands about the tank separate with a crash, and then the tank is twisted apart, and the entire contents rush on their work of destruction. Dams are thrown up and trenches dug in the probable course of burning oil from an exploding tank, in hope of holding it in check. Often thousands of dollars' worth of property are saved by this means. Stopped by the dams, the flowing oil becomes a lake of fire, the flames leaping hundreds of feet into the air, while the oil seethes and boils, and throws off dense clouds of smoke as thick and black as tar. When a creek lies in the way of a stream of this blazing oil escaping from a tank, the danger is increased, for it pours in upon the surface of the water, and is borne along with the current, carrying destruction to places far from the scene of the original conflagration.

During the Rew City fire, a tank was burning fiercely near the railroad, throwing up a mass of smoke and flame 100 feet high. The wind was blowing stiffly being characterized by sudden, strong gusts and whirlwinds. One of these latter caught the fire at the tank, separated flame and smoke in a body from it, and carried the great cloud of fire upwards into the air for 200 feet, and then it was caught by a current that hurried it westward for three-quarters of a mile. In its flight it descended rapidly towards the earth, firing six oil derricks, a house belonging to a man named Conners, a barn, a 1,000-barrel tank of oil, and, alighting in the woods, started a terrible conflagration in a district that was considered removed from all danger. The flying fire leaped over a space of half a mile without communicating flames to anything in that area, confining its work of destruction to the last quarter of a mile of its flight.

Women Never Think!

If the crabbed old batchelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false. 17

"Techin the Roil Bengal Taggar."

[Letter to the San Francisco Argouant.]

One time there was a man which had a taggar, and the taggar it was a sho and the man he tuke the money for to get in. The man he had a big paper nailed on the taggar's den, and the paper it said, the paper did: "The Roil Bengol Taggar, sometimes called the monnerk of the jungle. Hands off. No techin the taggar!" The monnerk of the jungle it was always a layin down between its poz, and the fokes wish had paid for to get it thay was mad cos it wudent wack, and rorelike dissent thunder. But the sho man he said: "That's ol rite when I get the new cage done, but this is the same cage which the offle fellow broke out of in Oregon, time he et up them seventeen men and their families." Then the fokes thay wude ol stand back and tock in whispers while the taggar slep. But one day a feller which was drunk he take to punchin the taggar with the mast head of his umbreller, which stampeeded the oddience wild, and the wimmin fokes thay stud onto chairs and hollered like it was a mouse, but the drunk chap he kep a jobbin the monnerk of the jougel crewel. Pretty sune the monnerk it bellerd offle and riggled, but the feller he kep a pokin like he was a fireman to a steam engin. Bimeby the monnerk it jumped onto its hine feets and shucked itself out of its skin and roled up its sleefs and spit onto its hands and spoke up and said: "I bedam if I can't just whollip the peagreen stuffin out o' the gum-dasted galoot wich has been a proddin this here taggar!" And the oddience they was astonish!

GENERAL ASHBY.

How the Confederate Cavalry Leader Asserted the Sacredness of Hospitality.

[New York Evening Post.]

During that period of suppressed excitement in Virginia after the John Brown incident at Harper's Ferry and before the outbreak of the war, a young man from one of the Northern States passed a week or two as guest in the house of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Northern Virginia.

The young man was frankly a Republican in politics, but the fact made no difference whatever in the courtesy or kindness of his host, or in the treatment given to him by the gentlefolk of the surrounding country, to whose house he was freely invited, as a gentleman, visiting in the house of a gentleman, their neighbor. His business in the neighborhood was social, not political—he was, in fact, paying his addresses to his host's daughter—and his political opinions, though perfectly well known, were not discussed and perhaps were scarcely thought of at all.

One evening during his visit this young man, C. D.——, was invited in company with his host's family to attend a reception given by Turner Ashby on the occasion of a tourna ient. He went, of course, mingled freely with the other guests, and found nothing in his reception to mark any difference between himself and other gentlemen present, until the supper was served. Then a disagreeable incident occured.

A young man of the neighborhood, who, as C. D—— afterward learned, was a rejected suitor for the hand of the woman to whom he himself was laying siege, approached him as he stood talking with her, and without speaking to C. D—— at all, said to the young lady:

"Isn't it a sublime piece of impudence for a Yankee and a Republican to come down here now and accept the hospitality of a Virginia gentleman, after all that has happened?"

The young woman replied, quickly.

"Mr. B——, you should be the last person to criticise the catholicity of my father's hospitality—you have profited by his indisposition to draw social lines too sharply. You have been received by him as a guest on several occasions."

The reply was so stinging that the youth straightway withdrew from the supper-room, and C. D——, thinking it better to retire from a company in which he might be less welcome than he had supposed, went to the cloak-room for his hat and coat. He had scarcely entered the door of the room when B—— approached him, saying:

"What I said just now had reference to you, and was meant to be insulting."

Young C. D—— had not been used to encounters of this kind, and had little disposition to engage in affairs of honor, but he seriously intended to prosecute his suit for the hand of his host's daughter, and he knew instinctively that all hope os success there must be abandoned if he failed to reseut an insult of so gross a nature. He, therefore, struck his antagonist in the face with the glove which he had just drawn from his hand.

This was the signal for the persons present in the room to interfere to prevent a brutal fight with fists. A challenge in regular form was quickly given and accepted, and C. D——, anxious to have the affair ended as speedily as possible, insisted that the duel should be fought at once in a grove near the house, by the light of torches.

All the persons concerned prepared themselves immediately, and were about to quit the room for the appointed place, when Turner Ashby, white with rage, burst through the door. A whisper of what was going on had reached him.

He entered the room, paused a moment, and then advanced to B——, quivering as he went forward so violently that half the persons present supposed that he meditated an assault upon B——. His voice, however, was low, and his speech very deliberate.

"What is the time fixed for our meeting, Mr. B——?" he asked.

"I am to fight Mr. C. D—— immediately," answered B——.

"I beg your pardon," replied Ashby, "but Mr. C. D—— has nothing to do with this affair. He came to my house to-night as my guest. When I invited him to come the invitation was Turner Ashby's word of honor that he should be treated here as a gentleman; it was my voucher for his character to my other guests, and for the character of my other guests to him. I am sorry to have to explain these points of good breeding to you, Mr. B——, but you have shown your ignorance of them by insulting my guest. That insult is mine, not his, to resent. He is here under my invitation, and that is my pledge of protection. It you are not prepared to make a proper and satisfactory apology at once, both to my guest and to myself, you must fight Turner Ashby, and the time and place already agreed upon will answer as well as any other. What do you say, sir?"

Now, fighting a duel with a young stranger wholly unused to firearms and to fighting of any sort was one thing; fighting a duel with Turner Ashby in a rage, was very well understood to be another and a much more serious thing, and young B——'s consciousness of this difference wrought a complete change in his mood. He pleaded in excuse for his conduct the fact that he had been drinking too freely, and sigued the pair of apologies which Turner Ashby wrote.

C. D—— ended his visit soon afterward, and the war came on to prevent its repetion. Turner Ashby's gallantry in war and courage and command over men, and the story of his death, are all matters of history now; "but his high character," says C. D——, "never impresses me so strongly in reading of his military exploits as it does when I look at that faded slip of paper written by his hand and signed by B——. It is a curious autograph."

THE FIRST IRON MILL.

This Honor Claimed by a Massachusetts Town.

In 1652 James and Henry Leonard established the first bloomery in America, at Taunton, Massachusetts. A correspondent says that the Leonard establishment was about two and a half miles from Taunton Center, now Raynham. Henry Leonard, a brother of James, leaving the latter and his son to carry on the business in Taunton, went to New Jersey, and established a bloomery there. He removed to that State because the ore was much more profitable in its yield, and purer.

When the British Parliament prohibited the manufacture of iron in the colony, in 1750, there were three bloomeries at Taunton, carried on by the Leonards, Deans, Kings and Halls, all akin by intermarriages. They dug their ore in the neighborhood, all along the streams which enter into the Taunton river, mostly, however, along "Canoe river," now "Mill river," and also in the bogs of "Two Mile River." It is proper to add that the Parliamentary prohibition did not stop the work.

The first furnace for making pig iron, according to a recent letter to the Philadelphia *Press* from Principio Furnace, Maryland, was set up at that place in 1715, and its account books are preserved dating as far back as 1725. In 1727 the record shows the price of iron to have been £10 a ton. The writer says that it is probable that the first pig iron ever exported from America to England—a small lot of three and one-half tons in the year 1718—was made at Principio. Prior to the revolution Maryland and Virginia made and exported more iron than any other of the colonies. In the Custom House returns in England the two coupled together, because the Maryland iron was first sent to Virginia in small boats to be shipped to England, and it is therefore impossible to allot to each colony its proper share of iron exported under the fostering care of the proprietary government. The production of iron increased in Maryland until 1751; it, with Virginia, exported to England 2,950 tons of pig iron against 199 tons from Pennsylvania, 33 tons from New York, 9 tons from New England, and 17 tons from Carolina.

In 1781 the eight furnaces and ten forges in Maryland made 2,500 tons of pigs and 600 tons of bar iron, while the annual production of England herself at that period was only 17,000 tons of pig iron. Some of the ore banks worked by the Principio Company were on the Patapsco river, below the site of the future Baltimore, and were first discovered by that wonderful man, Captain John Smith, in 1606. Agustine and Lawrence, the father and brother of George Washington, were among those who had an interest in the Principio Company, which was retained by the Washington family until after the close of the Revolution.

A DISOBEDIENT SOLDIER.

BY DAVID KER.

"Now, lads, there's the battery; remember the emperor himself is watching you, and carry it in true French style. The moment you get it, make yourself fast against attack; and mind that any man who comes out again to pick up the wounded, even though I myself should be among them, shall be tried for disobedience as soon as the battle is over."

So spoke Colonel Masile to his French grenadiers just before the final charge that decided the battle of Wagram. Then he waved his sword and shouted, "En avant!"

Forward swept the grenadiers like a torrent, with the shout which the Austrians opposed to them already knew to their cost. Through blinding smoke and pelting shot they rushed headlong on, with mouths parched, faces burning, and teeth set like a vice. Ever and anon a red flash rent the murky cloud around them, and the canon shot came tearing through their ranks, mowing them down like grass. But not a man flinched, for the same thought was in every mind, that they were fighting under the eyes of their "Little Corporal," as they affectionately called the terrible Napoleon.

Suddenly the smoke parted, and right in front of them appeared the dark muzzles of cannon, and white uniforms of Austrian soldiers. One last shout, which rose above the roar of the battle, the bayonets went glittering over the breastworks like the spray of a breaking wave and the battle was won.

"Where's the colonel?" cried a voice suddenly.

There was no answer. The handful of men that remained of the doomed band looked meaningly at each other, but no one spoke. Strict disciplinarian as he was, seldom passing a day without punishing some one, the old colonel had nevertheless won his men's hearts completely by his reckless daring courage in battle; and every man in the regiment would gladly have risked his life to save that of "the old growler," as they called him.

But if he were not with them, where was he? Outside the battery the whole ground was scourged into flying jets of dust by a storm of bullets from the fight that was still raging on the left. In such a cross-fire it seemed as if nothing living could escape, and if he had fallen there, there was but little hope for him.

"I see him!" cried a tall grenadier, "He's dying out yonder, and alive, too, for I saw him wave his hand just now. I'll have him here in five mnutes, boys, or be left there beside him.

"But you mustn't dis bey orders, Dubois," said a young captain (now the oldest surviving officer, so great had been the havoc) hoping by this means to stop the reckless man from rushing to certain death. "Remember what the colonel told you—that even if he were left among the wounded, no one must go out to pick them up."

"I can't help that," answered the soldier, laying down his musket and tightening the straps of his cross-belts. "Captain, report Private Dubois for insubordination and breach of discipline. I'm going out to bring in the colonel?"

And he stepped forth unflinchingly into the deadly space beyond.

They saw him approach the spot where the colonel lay; they saw him bend over the fallen man, shielding him from the shot with his own body. Then he was seen to stagger suddenly, as if from a blow; but the next moment he had the colonel in his arms, and was struggling back over the shot torn ground, through the dying and the dead. Twice he stopped short, as if unable to go farther; but on he came again, and had just laid his officer gently down inside the battery, when, with his comrades' shout of welcome still ringing in his ears, he fell fainting to the earth, covered with blood.

By the next morning Col. Lasalle had recovered sufficiently to amaze the whole regiment by putting under arrest the man who had saved his life; but the moment it was done the colonel mounted his horse and rode off to headquarters at full gallop. In about an hour he was seen coming back again, side by side with a short, square-built man in a gray coat and cocked hat, at sight of whom the soldiers burst into deafening cheers for he was no other than the Emperor Napoleon.

"Let me see this fellow," said Napoleon, sternly; and two grenadiers led forward Pierre Dubois, so weak from his wounds that he could hardly stand.

"So, fellow, thou hast dared to disobey orders, ha?" cried the emperor, in his harshest tones,

"I have, sire. And if it were to be done again, I'd do it."

"And what if we were to shoot you for insubordination?"

"My life is your majesty's, now, as always," answered the grenadier boldly, "And if I must chose between dying myself and leaving the colonel to die, the old regiment can better spare a common fellow like me than a brave officer like him."

A sudden spasm shook the colonel's iron face as he listened, and even Napoleon's stern grey eyes softened as few men had even seen them soften before.

"Thou'rt wrong there," he said. "for I would not give a 'common fellow' of thy sort for twenty colonels, were every one as good as my old Lasalle here. Take this, Sergeant Dubois"—and he fastened his own cross of the legion of honor to Pierre's breast. "I warrant me thou'lt be a colonel thyself one of these days."

And sure enough, five years later, Pierre Dubois was not only a colonel, but a general.

A WEARIED STATESMAN.

General Gordon Seeking the Solace and Seclusion of Private Life.

Senator Gordon in resigning his seat in the Senate, says that no political significance whatever attaches to his resignation, and that it is a step he has been contemplating for a long time, in order to be relieved from the anxieties and responsibilities of public life, that he might devote himself to his private business, which demands his personal attention. He is to be succeded by ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown of Georgia. The following is the text of the Senator's letter of resignation:

In taking this step, I am simply carrying out a long-cherished desire to retire from public life. I have hitherto subordinated that desire to a sense of duty and to a reluctance to leave the service of a noble and generous people, who have honored me with the most exalted station and supported me in the discharge of its duties with unswerving confidence. Since April, 1861, for nearly twenty years, my life has been one of incessant anxiety and of great labor. For more than one-half of that long period, either in war or in public office, my energies have been devoted to what I conceived to be the welfare of the Southern people and the best interests of the whole country, and now that the restoration of Louisiana and South Carolina to the rights of self-government secures to the entire South her full and rightful representation in the legislative department of the Federal Government, my most cherished object in politics has been attained. I am left free, therefore, to consult my inclinations and the imperative interests of my family, without the least detriment to the public service. I give way to some successor who will, I trust, serve the country with greater ability than myself, but who, I am sure, will not do so with greater devotion or purer motives.

THE NEW SENATOR.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown who has been appointed by the Governor of Georgia United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Gordon, is one of the most distinguished citizens of Georgia. He was born in Pitkens county, South Carolina, April 15, 1821. His family removed to Georgia during his youth, and he has always been identified with the latter State. He was elected Governor of Georgia in 1857, and re-elected to that post four times, serving until the close of 1865. He was thus the Executive during the Rebellion and strongly favored the secession movement. When the war was over, however, he took an equally prominent part in the reconstruction measures of Congress. Under the new State Constitution he became in 1868 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and supported General Grant for President in that year. In 1872 he supported Mr. Greeley, so it will be seen that his political bearings have been of a varied kind. He resigned his Judgeship in 1871 to assume the Presidency of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company. Senator Gordon was elected to succeed Joshua Hill, (Rep.) in 1873, and was re-elected in 1879. The "unexpired" term, therefore, to which ex-Governor Brown succeeds is nearly a full term, but the Georgia Legislature will elect a successor to Governor Brown next December.

HURRAH FOR BRUCE.

His Nomination for Vice President Earnestly Urged.

A letter from the Colored Republican National Committee urging the nomination for Vice President at Chicago of Ex-Senator Bruce (Colored) for Vice President, says:

"You should support him not because he is a negro gentlemen, but because his record is consistent. For years he has been the only Republican Senator from the Southern section, where the party has lost control, and hundreds of thousands of citizens are on the verge of disfranchisement, who occupies his place without question, and that his official conduct is without reproach, and approved by all parties, while his political vote has been invariably cast with the Republican party, is a fact. His nomination would raise the issue whether or not it is possible for the Democratic party to lay down the unconstitutional premises, year after year, that minorities can compel majorities in eleven states, forming an entire section of the Union. The nomination of Mr. Bruce would culminate the idea of Horace Greely, of Thaddens Stevens, of Abraham Lincoln, of Charles Summer, of Ulysses Grant, of James G. Blaine, of John Sherman, and indeed of the great Republican party, and relieve the nation at once of the question of caste in American politics.

"This powerful colored element has come to believe that unless it will assist itself it is unworthy the solicitude of the American people."

THE ITHMUS CANAL.

Grant, Hayes, Ammen, et al. Make A Contract With Nicaragua.

PANAMA, May 23.—The *Star* and *Herald* says: A contract has been made between A. G. Menocal, on the part of an American company and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua for the construction of a canal across Nicaragua Territory. It now awaits only the approval of the Legislative Congress, which has been convened for that purpose, to become a law.

The *Parcenir* of Nicaragua, asserts that the moving spirits of the new American company are President Hayes, Gen. Grant, Admiral Ammen and Menocal. Great enthusiasm exists in various cities of Nicaragua, in favor of the new contract.

What Gov. Palmer of Illinois Says.

[Springfield (Ill.) Special.]

General Logan declares that John Sherman will be nominated for the Vice Presidency in order to make a sure thing of Ohio. That this is the program of the Grant managers there is not the slightest doubt. Governor John M. Palmer, who is himself spoken of as a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination at Cincinnati, regards the nomination as assured, and believes that it will be very difficult to beat him. He fears that certain powerful Southern leaders who were educated at West Point have an understanding with Grant, and that they and their white friends will not only vote for him themselves, but will see that the full colored vote is cast for him, and counted. This would give him South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. He thinks that if the next campaign is to be fought on the plan of 1876, which comprehended the carrying of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana and the solid South, Tilden is the best for the Democrats to nominate; but if another plan is to be adopted—and Grant's nomination, he opines, will revolutionize politics completely—some other man should be made the standard bearer. Modesty, of course, forbade his naming himself as that other man, and he substituted Lyman Trumbull. "I think Trumbull could carry Illinois against Grant," said he, "and properly supported by the Democratic magnates of the East, he would be strong enough to beat him for the Presidency." In speaking of the opposition to Tilden, Governor Palmer said it was wholly unorganized and fragmentary. Consequently, he thought the "Sage of Gramercy Park" had the best chance of capturing the prize at Cincinnati.

Our State Law Against Profanity

Judge Pershing of Schuylkill county has just decided a case in his court which presents some almost forgotten features of the law of this State against swearing. John H. Bashore, an excitable and somewhat profane citizen of the county, on a recent occasion got off a volley of twenty-four separate and distinct oaths, for which he was arrested, taken before a justice of the peace and under the law of April 22, 1794, fined $16 08. This fine he refused to pay. He was committed to jail and the case was taken before Judge Pershing on a writ of certiorari. The act of 1794 provides that:

If any person of the age of 16 years or upward shall profanely curse or swear by the name of God, Christ Jesus or the Holy Ghost, every person so offending, being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of sixty-seven cents for every such profane curse or oath * * * And whosoever of the age of 16 years or upward shall curse or swear by any other name or thing than as aforesaid, and shall be convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty cents for such curse or oath."

Exception was taken to the ruling of the Justice on the ground that the arrest of Bashore should have been by summons and not by warrant, and suit should have been brought by an individual informer instead of in the name of the Commonwealth. These exceptions were overruled, the decisions of the higher courts being that the action was properly brought. But the Justice neglected to return the evidence taken before him, and this omission Judge Pershing decided to be fatal to the proceedings, and he thereupon reversed the action of the Magistrate. The point of the decision, however, is in the pithy concluclusion with which Judge Pershing wound up his decision. He says:

The general prevalence of profane swearing indicates that the statute under which this defendant was convicted had long been hurled out of sight. Perhaps its resurrection in this case may accomplish some good by showing those who have no regard for the law of God that the law of the land imposes upon them a penalty of from forty to sixty-seven cents, to be followed by imprisonment, accompanied with a diet of bread and water, on refusal to pay, for each and every time they pollute the atmosphere with their profanity."

Informal Conference.

[Washington Special.]

There v s an informal conference here yesterday of three leading members of the Democratic National Committee. They were Chairman Barnum, J. G. Priest and W. L. Scott. What their business was can only be surmised, but they left this morning for New York. They discovered this, at least, the strength of the Tilden movement has at last been felt in Washington. Members of the two houses of Congress who have all along been not only outspoken in their hostility to Mr. Tilden, but have insisted that the masses of the party are not with him, are becoming convinced of their mistake. During the past few weeks a number have visited their constituents, while others have run over to New York for a day or two. These gentlemen have invariably returned with a profounder respect for Mr. Tilden's strength than they had when they went away. Those who go home find their constituents anxious to fight the battle over again with the same leader. Those who go to New York invariably report that they found themselves there in the center of a storm of enthusiasm for Mr. Tilden, the only other man spoken of in that city as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency being Mr. Bayard. The observations of these three gentlemen have shown them that, and they have all come to the conclusion that if Mr. Tilden will take the nomination he can have it.

The Opinions of Mr. Tilden.

[Editor Watterson in the Courier-Journal.]

Mr. Tilden is an old man, and past the time when motives of private ambition occupy the first place in his breast. Assuredly possession of the chief magistracy, to which he was elected, is not an overweening desire of his heart. He is ready to give place to, and will willingly, liberally and heartily support whomsoever the party may select as its standard-bearer, and he has not consulted his wishes and withdrawn himself from a position which is most irksome to him solely because he has not been able to see that his retirement would contribute anything to the development of what is best to be done, or to the operation of harmonious influences within the party he loves so well and has served so long. The party must fix his relations to it. It must not consider his person at all—that is nothing—and he charges his friends everywhere to abstain from everything which may be construed into dictation. He would have no delegate to Cincinnati instructed for him. Delegates should be left free to decide how they shall vote after they get there; and, whatever the result may be, he shall be content, conscious of having, from first to last, done his whole duty by his country and his party. These are, as nearly as may be put in another's words, the opinions of Mr. Tilden.

Kalloch's Impeachment Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The Impeachment case of Mayor Kalloch comes up in the Supreme Court on Monday. The defendant has filed an affidavit demurring to the complaint on the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction; also that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a case of action and is ambiguous, unintelligible and uncertain. In another affidavit

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Stree

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. R. P. DECHERT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DIVORCE IN NEW ENGLAND.

The New England people have such a persistent and aggressive faculty of sounding their own praises, and holding themselves up to the rest of the Union as models, in morals, religion and politics, as well as the continental centre of intellectual activity and progress, that the claim by unceasing ding-donging has come to be very generally recognized and accepted, and hosts of people speak with reverence and bated breath of the pre-eminence of these states. We do not and never have believed in this nonsense. There is undoubtedly a sort of mental, moral and religious unrest in that section that breaks out in all sorts of eccentric assaults on the existing order of things, and this is called progress. In religion it attacks revelation and substitutes materialism, the fashionable infidelity of the day. In morals it assaults the marriage relation, encourages divorce, and breaks up the family. In politics, New England progress merely covers the meddlesome purpose of interfering in the concerns of others, and a crusade that all people shall square their principles and acts according to the gospel of Yankee notions.

In the *North American Review* for June, Dr. NATHAN ALLEN applies the merciless scalpel of facts and figures to an important phase of New England's social "progress," in the legalized warfare that obtains there against the marriage relation, "*among the native born population.*" Much has been written of late years, of a warning character on this subject, but Dr. ALLEN'S presentation of the subject is positively alarming, and shows a greater need of Christian missionary work down east than in far off India and benighted Africa. "Among no people at "the present day," says Dr. ALLEN in the *North American*, "do we find divor- "ces sought and obtained to such an ex- "tent as in New England, and in only "three instances in the history of na- "tions can we find such a breaking up of "the family by this means. The first "indications of decline in Greece and "Rome were disturbances of the family. "Divorces multiplied, which with other "evils brought on the downfall of those "nations once so renowned. In 1790 "when the flood-gates of the French "revolution were opened, the fre- "quence of divorces became alarming. "Within a year and a half more than "twenty thousand divorces were grant- "ed, but even these in proportion to the "whole population of France at that "time, *are not equal to the ratio of di- "vorces to marriages as now found in "Rhode Island and Connecticut.*"

We have not space for the valuable statistics derived from official sources, and which rather underrate than magnify the evil, by which Dr. ALLEN sustains such general conclusions as the one we have quoted, but some of his facts arrest attention.

The whole course of legislation in the New England States for thirty years, has been to open the door wider and wider for divorces by multiplying causes and removing restrictions, and this has been followed by a general and *uniform* increase of divorces since 1860. Within twenty years more than twenty thousand divorces have been granted in the four States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont. In 1860 the number in these States did not average seven hundred, but it now averages every year almost twice that number. Estimating Maine and New Hampshire, from which there are no official reports, Dr. ALLEN shows there are two thousand families broken up every year in New England and four thousand persons divorced. The number is increasing, and the important fact should be kept in mind "that this destruction of the family does not apply to the foreign population, but is confined to the strictly native New Englanders."

Deducting the Catholic marriages, Dr. ALLEN shows the ratio of divorces to marriages in 1878, was in Massachusetts 1 to 11.8, in Rhode Island 1 to 8.5, in Connecticut 1 to 8.1, in Vermont 1 to 12.4. In the New England cities, Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, etc., the divorces are more numerous than in the country. For a term of years, omitting fractions, the ratio of divorces to marriages, was in Massachusetts 1 to 15, in Rhode Island 1 to 9, in Connecticut 1 to 8, and in Vermont 1 to 13.

Going further into the subject, Dr. ALLEN finds that adultery and desertion are the most general causes assigned, that the husband is the complainant in about one-third the causes and the wife in two-thirds, and that about one-half the divorces are obtained from eight to ten years after marriage. Nor are they confined to the vicious classes of the community, as once was held to be the case. "Progress" has changed the sentiment of the people, and no class of society is exempt from them except, Mr. ALLEN says, "the Christian churches who regard marriages and the family as divine institutions," or "as a sacrament whose bonds can be severed only by order of the church."

Commenting further on the more than twenty thousand divorces in New England since 1860, Dr. ALLEN points to the important fact if there had been no accessions to the population of that section from foreign sources, domestic life in New England would present an entirely different appearance from what it does. The evils of divorce would be more manifest. Marriages and the birth rate among the native pepalation are decreasing. In Massachusetts the increase in marriages in 1878 over 1860 was only 489, while the increase in population amounted to about half a million.

Postponement of marriage until late in life and disparity in ages, are cited as leading social causes of the increase in divorce, but more potent are the legislative facilities which are widened every few years to meet some special case, and a departure in teaching and practice from what once prevailed in New England as to the sanctity of marriage.

"GRANT'S POPULARITY."

THE *Gazette* discourses of "GRANT'S popularity," which is rather cheeky, considering the up-hill work the machine had in carrying Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois for him. He was so excessively popular in those States, that a change of a very few votes in each Convention would have crushed the life out of the Third Term conspiracy. In each of the three States, the declaration for GRANT and the unit rule has been followed by a bolt, which is sustained by the leading Republican papers. That GRANT will be nominated all the same, we have no doubt, but he will owe his nomination to votes of States at Chicago which he does not stand the ghost of a chance at the election of carrying. DON CAMERON calculates that GRANT will get 407 votes on the first ballot at Chicago. Analyzing these votes by States, we find that of the 407 only 106 come from States recognized as certain Republican, 77 are from doubtful States, 216 from certain Democratic States of the South, and 8 from Territories which have no electoral votes. Of course this is none of our funeral, but it is a puzzler just how the *Gazette* reaches the conclusion of GRANT'S overwhelming popularity, because he carries the Republican rotten-borough organizations at the solid South, and has either been rejected or has had a close shave in every reliable Republican State of the North. If the Republicans enjoy a nomination made for them by the CONKLING-CAMERON-LOGAN machines, working in unison with the darkeys and scallawags of the solid south, of course it's all right, but it is enough to move the solid rocks to laughter for the *Gazette* to quote it as proof of GRANT'S popularity among the people. The people generally consider they have paid GRANT all they owe him, generously and bounteously. They are quits. The third-term candidacy opens up a new account.

THE MACHINE.

One would think to read THE POST that machine politics is confined to the Republican party.—*Chronicle.*

That is precisely what THE POST means In the pending contests for the Presidential nomination, the machine which directs and controls the Republican organization has no existence in the Democratic party. If the *Chronicle* will study Mr. CURTIS' address to the "Young Scratchers" in New York, which it lauded so highly the other day, it will find that the machine is the outgrowth of of long year's possession of power, patronage and plunder. The Republicans have monopolized the flesh pots for twenty years, and the machine rule that pervades their party is the creation of the spoils of office and government. Since 1866, one year after the war closed, the Republicans have controlled the expenditure of $2,690,000,000. This is from the official reports, and excludes interest on the public debt. A large percentage of this two thousand six hundred millions of dollars stuck to the itching palms that handled it, and has been used in consolidating and strengthening machine power in Republican politics. Contracts during the war were partially devoted to the same purpose, and had more to do with making Cameronism master of the Republican party in Pennsylvania than all other influences combined.

The "machine" in national politics, is first cousin of the "ring" in municipal affairs. Given a lot of aspiring and unscrupulous politicians, corrupt and incapable councils, hungry contractors and daring real estate speculators, and you have all the material necessary for a municipal ring, ready to tackle patent pavements, new water works, a city hall, a grand consolidation scheme, a big debt, high taxes and possible repudiation.

It is therefore clear that the "machine" in national affairs as well as the "ring" in city affairs, have their origin in well understood causes. They are logical effects of the misuse of the powers of government and the profligate expenditure of the public funds. They are parasites that attach themselves to the party in power. That the Democratic party is happily clear of such demoralizing influences and autocratic power, is very easily understood. It has not been a dispenser of public patronage or money for twenty years. It has had no attractions or "chances" for the machinists or the ringsters, and has therefore remained reasonably virtuous and honest. Its mission as an opposition party has been to fight the machine and the ring. Some of our public men have fallen by the way, but the great body of the party has maintained its freedom and independence, and bows to no man. There is nothing analagous in the Democratic party of to-day to the rule that CAMERON, CONKLING, and LOGAN maintains over the Republican party, a rule which Mr. CURTIS says "has so far supplanted the American principle—the fundamental principle of liberty—that the important Republican question in New York is not what does the party wish but what does Mr. CONKLING say? and in Pennsylvania not what is the conviction of the party but what does Mr. CAMERON mean to do?"

There is but one way honest, liberty-loving Republicans can rid themselves of machine power in politics. That is by such a change of administration as will turn the machinists out to grass. In power they are all powerful. Dismissed to the scant herbage of opposition commons, they may learn lessons of public virtue and decent politics. We think this cure is in preparation for them, and that events will prove the great triumvirate of the GRANT conspiracy will be the architects of their own downfall and of the overthrow of the party which has so slavishly yielded its manhood to the overseer's lash.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

The taking of the census will begin next Tuesday, June 1. The census day, for which the count of inhabitants is required to be made is Tuesday, and the census year, for which other classes of facts are to be ascertained, comprises the twelve months ending on Tuesday. The aim of the Census Bureau and the law under which it acts, is to make the approaching census more perfect than any preceeding ones, and with this view many subjects will be investigated by special agents or experts, particularly certain branches of manufacturing, agriculture, mining, charities, social statistics of the great cities, etc. In Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all cities of over 10,000 population the work of the enumerators must be completed in two weeks, and outside of cities in the month of June.

The enumerators are furnished with a book of sixteen printed pages instructing them what to do. Each enumerator is told to use great courtesy and consideration, and only in case of necessity to advert to the law which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $100, for any member of a family more than twenty years of age to withhold a true account of the knowledge required. Where the enumerator has reason to suppose that inaccurate or deceptive answers are made to him, he is at liberty to ascertain the facts sought by his own observation or by inquiry of credible persons. This observation is made specially with reference to statements of fathers and mothers respecting afflicted members of their households. The inhabitants of the city can help the work greatly by answering promptly and frankly the questions of the enumerators. In taking censuses, efforts at concealment are often made. Many persons partly from ignorance, partly from a reluctance to say anything about matters which they believe to be of solely private concern, sometimes perhaps from pure surliness, are inclined to resent what they look upon as an intrusion and to baffle inquiries which they regare as impertinent. If the people would understand that the enumerators are not tax collectors or assessment inquisitors in disguise, and if courtesy should be observed and good temper preserved by both questioner and questioned, the labor of taking the census would be lightened and its accuracy promoted. This extract from the instructions of the enumerators is of interest.

For the purpose of the census the inmates of a hotel, hospital, or prison constitute but one family. Seafaring men are to be reported at their land homes. Stress is given to the inquiry, "Profession, occupation or trade." For a "factory hand" or a "mill operative" a better form of expression is, "works in a cotton mill," "works in a paper mill." A man is not a bootmaker or shoemaker, according to the instructions, unless he makes the entire boot or shoe in a small shop, and the word jeweller does not apply to those who make watches, watch chains, or jewelry in large establishments. Neither is a bonnet maker a boonet manufacturer, under the census taker's instructions, nor is a lace maker a lace manufacturer, nor a chocolate maker a chocolate manufacturer. The term manufacturer is reserved for proprietors of establishments. No man is to be recorded as a "commissioner," "collector," "artist," "speculators," etc., without a more definite explanation. Stone masons are to be distinguished from brick masons, and a mechanic is not to be described as such if it is possible to describe him more accurately. The words "glover," "hatter," and "furrier" are to be applied to those who manufacture in their own establishments, while those who sell the article are to be characterized as "glove dealer," "hat and cap dealer," or "fur dealer." Officials are to be designated as, for instance, "retired merchant, Mayor of Philadelphia," "liquor dealer, representative in Legislature." The instructions say that the organization of the domestic service has not proceeded so far in this country as to render it worth while for the enumerators to make distinction in the character of the work. The term housekeeper is reserved for persons receiving wages or salary for the service.

Among the facts to be ascertained by the enumerators in all the dwellings they enter are the following: Name of each person in the family; color, sex and age of each person: relationship of each person to the head of the family; what persons are single, married, widowed or divorced, and who, if any, were married during the census year; occupation of both males and females; number of months any person has been unemployed during the census year; sickness or disability of any person at time of visit; whether there are any blind, deaf, dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled or bed ridden members of the family; how many attend school; how many, if any, who cannot read and write; the places of birth of each person and the places of birth of his or her father and mother. All persons will be included who are living June 1 or who may die between that time and the completion of the census; but children born after June 1 will be omitted.

The enumerators get two cents for each living inhabitant and two and a quarter cents for each death recorded. Their work will average them about fifty dollars each. During the two weeks that they are employed they are obliged to keep the Superintendent of Census at Washington and Supervisor informed each day, through postal cards addressed to them, of the amount of work done and the hours of labor. Ten cents is the pay for the enumeration of each farm. There are one hundred questions to answer in the schedule of agriculture, and the farmer will have no light task if he will answer accurately all the questions which the law demands of him.

THERE is not much new in the way of politics this morning. The Louisiana Republicans had a lively time yesterday, growing out of an attempt to harmonize matters by dividing the delegation equally between SHERMAN and GRANT. The negro majority is for GRANT and the white office-holders for the beloved of ELIZA PINKSTON. GRANT will get at least half the delegation, which is all DON CAMERON counted on in his estimate, giving GRANT 407 votes. Colorado will probably elect a GRANT delegation to-day, and this will close the books, with GRANT'S nomination on the first ballot very generally admitted. The leaders have already commenced gathering at Chicago. DON CAMERON and LOGAN are there and CONKLING will join them on Thursday. He is to make the greatest effort of his life, outside of Rhode Island, in presenting GRANT'S name to the Chicago Convention. The anti-GRANT papers are whistling to keep their courage up, but the strains are mournful. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterdey says in 58 workshops in Cincinnati 1,500 Republicans have been listed who will not vote for GRANT, and it declares "as certain as GRANT is nominated at Chicago the Republicans will be beaten in Ohio in October." It has hopes—very faint ones—the GRANT conspiracy will fail at the last, and don't believe he will have over 327 votes. But is preparing for contengencies, as this extract from a double-leaded leader shows :

The great question before the Republican party at Chicago is whether it shall remain the Republican party. If it passes under the yoke of the Third term bosses, it will no longer be entitled to its name, and if there is Republicanism in the land, it must rally under other leaders than those who have scoffed at the precepts of the fathers and seized the earliest opportunity to devote themselves to establishing in this country, that Military Boss system which, after long torturing and impoverishment France has outgrown. Shall we have the wisdom to profit by her example without enduring the torments of her experience?

The Chicago correspondent of the *Commercial* telegraphs this resume of the situation there:

First—Grant is a candidate for President.

Second—He is in the hands of his so-called friends, and will stick.

Third—That his nomination at Chicago will be secured by the same cast-iron methods employed at Springfield.

Fourth—That the honest Republicans and the honest newspapers who are opposing Grant have deceived themselves and others by trying to believe that the Republican party has not fallen into the hands of political machines who are powerful enough to compel a nomination contrary to the views of three-fourths of the rank and file of the party.

Fifth—That the Blaine men are as noble a band of blowers as ever kicked up a fight and then ran.

BLAINE'S last ditch is that his friends will control the Committees on Organization and Credentials at Chicago, as he has a majority of the States and Territories in his interest, and will thus be enabled to divide the Illinois delegation. Probably CAMERON, CONKLING and LOGAN don't know a trick worth two of that. The "political tramp," WM. E. CHANDLER, is on his way to Chicago as commander of the BLAINE forces. He is smart undoubtedly, but the trouble will be that there will be just as shrewd rascals against him. Should BLAINE secure the committees, by the unequal State representation on it, the GRANT men can defeat the program by voting down the report of the Credentials Committee in the convention. This is expected, but it is alleged the BLAINE men will persist, to cause delay and create bad blood and a general row.

THE failure of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, carrying with it the Reading Railroad, has also compelled the suspension of the Reading Iron Works, an extensive manufacturing corporation in Reading, but otherwise it does not seem to have had much effect, although it of course created great excitement in the stock market. It is not believed the failures will stop the running operations of the Reading Railroad. The Railroad and Coal and Iron Company have been under the management of FRANKLIN B. GOWEN for years, who has devoted the freshest years of his life to place them upon a solid foundation, but the uncertain condition of the coal and iron trade pulled down the whole fabric. The actual indebtedness of both companies is stated at $188,307,084. CHARLES E. SMITH of Philadelphia, ex-President of the Reading road, is very severe on Mr. GOWEN, and makes charges against that gentleman. It is his opinion the stock will be wiped out, and possibly the debenture bonds. In regard to the receivership of the company, Mr. SMITH opposes the selection of either Mr. GOWEN or Mr. E. M. LEWIS, President of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, who would be receivers under the $60,000,000 mortgage, to secure the consolidated bonds, issued some years ago. Still Mr. GOWEN will probably be named receiver if he will accept the trust.

POLITICS are very lively in Lancaster county just now, in the way of mud throwing by the Republican factions. At the recent primaries, GRANT and QUAY—what a happy conjunction—carried the city by a small majority, and BLAINE and G'LUSH GROW the county by a big one. The offices they were running for were President and Senator. The *New Era*, a strong Republican paper of Lancaster, don't mince words but goes straight to the mark, in charging QUAY with distributing four thousand dollars as a corruption fund among political workers to control the primaries. It is not stated where QUAY got the money, but most probably from KEMBLE. He is said to be QUAY'S banker in politics. From the *New Era* accounts, the primaries, where this money was expended, were characterized by the most audacious corruption. Votes were bought by the hundred for GRANT and QUAY and prices ranged anywhere from fifty cents to three dollars. A new feature was introduced in distributing tickets good for a certain number of drinks at a ring whisky mill. After this we can no longer doubt the extraordinary popularity of the Third Term for which the *Gazette* vouches.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GRANT'S pet FISH says ULYSSES ought to be nominated because he would do better than he did before, if elected. It took eight years to find out how bad he was, and it is quite unneccessary to venture four more for the reason he would do better.

BALTIMORE is picking up as a rival to Castle Garden, in foreign immigration. In four days last week three thousand arrived at Baltimore. They were of a good class, better educated and with more money than the average. They started at once for the free homestead lands of the West.

THE impious INGERSOLL filled BOOTH'S theatre in New York, a few evenings since, to listen to his blasphemy, which was about equally divided between God and the Democratic party. He don't believe in either, yet he is called an eloquent Republican stump speaker.

FRANK HURD of Ohio, who lately addressed the Virginia Democratic Convention, to the eminent satisfaction of that body, has been invited to address the Philadelphia Democratic Club next week, and has accepted. There is a mild form of HURD boom for Vice President breaking out in Washington.

WE have accounts of another murder by wholesale on a California railroad. The train was pushed at a high rate of speed, and jumped the track at a sharp curve. It was not because of the reckless speed the accident occurred, but that a curve happened in the way, whilst the natural tendency of the cars was to go straight ahead.

CONGRESSMAN MORGAN R. WISE is a candidate for renomination and it is claimed by his friends that he will have a walk over, a second term being conceded as the uniform habit of the party in that district. Fayette has no candidate, and those named in Westmoreland are not seriously in his way. Greene county is unanimously for WISE.

THE Lancaster Republicans had a lively set-to last Saturday, on Senatorship and President, turning on the local nominations. BLAINE and GROW carried the country districts, while GRANT and QUAY got the city. It is an honest fact DON CAMERON expects to double his vote by putting QUAY in the Senate. It's a mercy he didn't pick out KEMBLE or PETROFF.

OUR Westmoreland friends must excuse us in not entering the interesting canvass for Sheriff in that county. Whether STEWART beats BYERS, or KETTERING and slays STEWART is not of importance outside the county, being purely a local office. We would advise a little harmony mixed with the contests for the several offices, and some cooling beverage for the blood of candidates.

THE GRANT men, it is said, will run ex-Postmaster General CRESSWELL for temporary and ex Secretary BOUTWELL for permanent President of the Chicago Convention. They are relics of the most corrupt administration of American history. The Blaineites talk of CONGER of Michigan, the Snarleyow of the present House. Senator CONKLING is to stay on the floor and run the machine, with LOGAN and CAMERON at his elbows.

WHEN HORATIO SEYMOUR was Governor and candidate for President, he was villified by the Republican press, whilst SAMUEL J. TILDEN was lauded as the perfection of a patriot and statesman. He was rooting out the plunderers of New York and saving millions to the taxpayers. Now SEYMOUR is in private life and the subject of eulogy from the same Radical press, whilst TILDEN is denounced as the worst of men, or words to that effect.

IF GRANT is not nominated on the first ballot, DON CAMERON will rise in his place and read a telegram from the old man, stating he is surprised his name should be used without his consent, that he is anxious to retire to the sweet haven of private life, and pines for rest, having given the best years of his life to his country, he should not be required again to undergo the irksome labors and responsibilities of public place. He will be excused, when DON will let it be understood his name and cash are at the disposal of the party. There is nothing small about CAMERON except his feet.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad company are now constructing at their shops at Altoona a locomotive to run seventy-five miles an hour. Some of these fine mornings, when a train of passengers are hurled into eternity at the rate of over a mile a minute, the company will prove by their employees and experts that it was in consequence of a defective rail, or fifty excuses other than the true one. No accident ever happened in consequence of a high rate of speed, according to engineers and conductors. It was always something else. The business of the world can be transacted at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour well enough.

THE joint rule for counting the electoral vote having passed the Senate on Monday by a party vote, it is stated the Republicans will filibuster to prevent its passage by the House. The Democrats should hold the fort all summer, before they surrender the right to adopt this measure. Filibustering to defeat it will probably be the first move in the GRANT scheme, as stated by QUAY, to count the vote himself if he didn't like the Congressional count.

HAYES' civil service order No. 1, forbidding Federal office holders from participating in State Conventions, got another contemptuous kick in Louisiana. Nearly every Federal office-holder in the State was in the Convention, and they got away with eight delegates for SHERMAN, leaving GRANT the same number. The darkies, under PINCHBECK'S lead, and on orders from LOGAN, bolted, held another convention, and elected ten straight-out GRANT men.

THE New York *World*, which has been coddling Governor SEYMOUR as a Presidential candidate for the purpose of defeating TILDEN, publishes a special from Utica, giving him up. It says:

The friends of Governor SEYMOUR have at last been compelled to accept as final his openly announced determination not to accept the nomination to the Presidency if it should be tendered him. It is due to the Governor to say that he expresses the idea that such a tender is utterly improbable. He says, "I do not think I could get the nomination if I sought it, and I certainly would not take it if it sought me. I should do a wrong to my party if I let it make a mistake of that kind." This language is explicit enough to cover the whole question, and with sincere regret his friends abandon the acene of Presidential contes.

THE St. Louis *Globe Democrat* is the leading GRANT paper of the west. It claims for GRANT, in its list of delegates, 407, gives BLAINE 184, SHERMAN 93, EDMUNDS 28, WINDOM 10—with 12 scattering or doubtful. To this should be added 8 for GRANT and 8 for SHERMAN elected in Louisiana, and 6 for GRANT in Colorado. This gives the Third-Termer 421 votes. On the other hand the Chicago *Tribune* divides the forces as 457 against GRANT and 276 for him, which is rather absurd. The New York *Times* in a careful estimate divides the delegates as follows: GRANT, 364; BLAINE, 209; SHERMAN, 81; EDMUNDS, 37; WINDOM, 10; WASHBURNE, 4; doubtful, 27. Total, 732. This leaves 24 delegates to be reported, and of these GRANT has 14 certain, which brings him up to 378, or one less than a majority. Of course the *Times* claims he will be nominated.

WE can say to the *Gazette* that we have observed no signs of "bolting" TILDEN that have alarmed us. The Tammany "annex" of the CONKLING machine in New York declare they will bolt Uncle SAM'S nomination, but that is an element of strength and not proof of weakness. And further we have no apprehensions of any but the Tammany leaders, in partnership with the Republicans in sharing the municipal plunder in New York city, refusing to abide the Cincinnati nomination. JOHN KELLY will not be able to hold one-tenth of the Democrats who followed him against Governor ROBINSON last fall, especially in the event of GRANT'S nomination. The *Gazette* will find further that Republican opposition to the principle of a third term will be a much more potent force in politics than the personal enmity of a few jobbing politicians to TILDEN.

THE conceited CONKLING can play the demagogue with the best of them, and the bully as well, except in the presence of indignant SPRAGUES. He mocks the anxiety of Democratic statesmen who are seriously considering the future, and endeavoring to avert a catastrophe possibly pending the Presidential election. He scoffs at the means proposed to avert collision and disaster to the country, and laughs at the fears of those who discount a reenactment of the perjury, forgery and fraud of '76. At that time he was solicitous to play the role of avenger—from day to-day the country waited for the ablest effort of his life. He was to rise above party and demonstrate to the world the insolence of office in planting in the Executive chair the man who was not elected. He had not the courage, we do not believe he had the intention, to expose the rottenness of his party. He only posed for effect, lost his opportunity and shrivelled into a blathering mountebank.

SPECIALS from Chicago report a very bitter feeling there among the anti-GRANT men, and that the rudiments of a riot are already discernable, A special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

Chicago will be infested by gangs of roughs and bruisers who are strangers to principle, ignorant of and indifferent to the public questions involved, and who will howl the loudest and hit the hardest for the man who pays them the most. The Farwell-Hesingites will have about them a mob who will not hesitate, if ordered to the work, to insult GRANT men at every opportunity, and to make their appearance in public a matter involving bodily harm. There is a desperate determination to fight GRANT, and the means to carry on the war in "Plug-Ugly" style will not be lacking. The bloodtub politicians will be here in force ready and anxious to be used by the man who holds a plethoric pocket-book. They will be here by arrangement. They will be ready to yell, or to knock down and drag out. There is no limit in money backing, and the GRANT leaders and delegates will do well to consider the possibility of the worst.

A great meeting is to be held in Chicago to-night, on a call signed by leadiug business men, to protest against LOGAN'S fraud and tyranny in the State Convention. Lively times ahead.

THE heavy skirmishing at Chicago, indicates a desperately contested battle next week. Neither side will show courtesy or mercy. The GRANT men by a sharp monœuver of DON CAMERON will have charge of the hall, the seating, admission of spectators and all other arrangements. This will be a big advantage, for it controls and directs the enthusiasm inseparable from such Conventions. A side show in the GRANT interest, in the way of a Soldiers' Convention, meets on Tuesday. Ex-Postmaster General CRESSWELL of Maryland, has been agreed on by CAMERON & Co. for temporary President. He was identified with big straw-bid postal steals under GRANT, and the selection is as happy as it would be to put BELKNAP, ROBESON or BABCOCK in for permanent President. The BLAINE men claim they have a majority of the National Committee, which meets on Monday to select temporary chairman, and that they will upset CAMERON'S little game, but if DON don't have his way with the committee, there is no virtue in Greenbacks. The Committee on Credentials is claimed by the anti-Third Termers, who will only allow GRANT a majority in sixteen State delegations while they claim twenty-nine for themselves. In raising this committee, Nevada and Delaware with six members, each, count as much as Pennsylvania and New York with 128 delegates. Each State and Territory has one member of the Committee. The result will probably be, if GRANT has the Convention the minority report of this Committee will be adopted, which will of course seat the Illinois GRANT delegates. The great fight will turn on the admission of LOGAN'S delegates and the unit rule. These will necessarily be among the first questions decided, and will fairly indicate the triumph or defeat of the Imperialists.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

The Senate has passed a bill giving to John B. Bachelder $50,000 for making, under the direction of the Secretary of War, a survey of the battle-field of Gettysburg, compiling the history of that engagement and illustrating its progress by diagrams. Mr. Batchelder has devoted most of his time for the past 17 years to the study of this battle, and the results of his study are very interesting. It appears that the Government has availed itself of Mr. Batchelder's data in constructing its maps of the battle-field, but the data remain in his possession, and, because it is of the most perishable nature, it is said it will be lost to history at his death, unless arranged by him and turned over the Government. Mr. Bachelder visited the battle-field before the dead were buried, and passed 84 days in making plans and gathering information concerning the battle from those who had been actors in it. At the close of the war over 1,000 officers, 49 of them Generals, visited the field at his invitation, and aided him in his work by their recollections and reminiscences. The Secretary of War afterward employed him to apply his information to the maps which represents six phases of the battle. After the completion of these maps, hundreds of letters were received from officers of both armies urging the importance of putting into a volume a data which Mr. Bachelder had collected, and by which he was enabled to make the maps.

THE hall in which the Republican National Convention will be held in Chicago has been made ready for use, except in the matter of decorations. It is the largest structure for the purpose ever erected in this country and is more than twice the capacity of the famous wigwam in which Lincoln was nominated in 1860. Its vastness is described by a local paper as impressive. The floor space directly in front of the presiding officer runs back four hundred feet and will seat three thousand people, and on the right and left are the balconies, in which six thousand more can find seats while the stage itself is arranged for the accommodation of several hundred others, chiefly officers of the convention and members of the press. The greatest care is stated to have been taken to insure the safety of the immense crowds certain to throng the place. There are twenty-six exits from the Convention hall to the open air. The two leading telegraph companies will have their wires in the building, one company with forty operators and the other with twenty. Spectators' tickets will be distributed *pro rata* among the State delegations, and anybody who can get a ticket can go in and shout for anybody that may suit him.

GOV. CORNELL could not well have avoided appointing Judge Folger to the vacancy created by the death of Judge Church, inasmuch as Judge Folger was pressed for the position on all sides. The new Chief Justice of New York is a Republican, but notwithstanding the fact that he is one of Gov. Cornell's appointees he is an able lawyer and a man of conceded integrity. Gov. Cornell, however, seems to have revenged himself for this compulsory fit of virtue by selecting as his successor Mr. Francis M. Finch, whose chief title to distinction lies in the fact that he is a Republican manager and the confidential lawyer of the Cornell family. Worse than all, Finch writes bad poetry.

MEMPHIS is cleaner to-day than she has been for many a long year. Twenty miles of sewer pipes have been laid already, and over 700 men are now at work for the district government. Thirty miles of sewers will be finished by June 1. This will nearly complete the sewer system. In addition, an equal number of miles of drain tile have been laid. Aside from sewerage and drainage, mention must be made of the cleaning and filling of vaults, the demolition of hundreds of old buildings, the tearing up of the Nicholson pavement, the cleaning up of cellars, and the general renovation of stores and dwellings.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Jefferson county have declared for Harry White for Congress, Dr. W. J. McKnight for State Senator and James E. Long for Assembly.

The Washington county Republicans held their Convention on Monday. R. C. McConnell, was nominated for District Attorney, W. S. Shallenberger for Congress, and for Assembly Col. Norton McGiffin, J. M. Boyce and J. K. Billingsley were nominated. David McClay, Sr., was chosen as Director of the Poor, C. V. Greer for Coroner, and Michael Mininger for County Surveyor. The Blaine and Grant factions, which had made the primaries so hot, harmoniously agreed upon a set of resolutions, pledging support to the Chicago nominee, no matter who he may be, and repeating the county's preference for Blaine. A resolution in favor of Grow for U. S. Senator was rejected.

The Blaine Republicans at their county Convention at Hollidaysburg, on Monday, nominated the following ticket, which has caused much dissatisfaction: Congress, Anthony S. Morrow; Legislature, Ben L. Hewit, the present Representative, and Theodore Burchfield; District Attorney, J. D. Hicks, Tyrone; Senator, D. P. Ray, Tyrone; Treasurer, J. C. Akers, Hollidaysburg; Register, J. I. Plummer, Tyrone; Associate Judges, Messrs. Stewart and Gamble.

The Hon. John Keilly of Altoona, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Seventeenth district, announces that his name will be before the people.

Ex-Congressman Stenger is a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Franklin district.

NO preparation of Hypophosites I have used can compare with Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for restoring strength to the nervous system.

I think it the best medicine I ever used.

W. J. HORNER, Buffalo, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

Speculation on the Program of the Republican National Convention.

Enthusiastic Meetings of the Farwell Hall Kickers at Chicago.

Preliminary Work of the Missouri Democratic Convention Indicating the Probable Choice of a Tilden Delegation.

BUTLER AND WRIGHT.

THE FORMER WORKING FOR THE REPUBLICANS AND THE LATTER FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1880.

Gen. B. F. Butler has opened his headquarters at Chicago to control the nomination of the Greenback Convention in his behalf, and it is said that if he should succeed he would throw his influence in favor of the Republicans, whereas Congressman Hendrick B. Wright, who is also a candidate, is relied on to do the same thing for the Democrats. T. H.

BUTLER'S DENIAL.

CHEYENNE, May 26.—Gen. Butler in an interview while on his way to the Pacific coast last night, denied that he contemplated supporting Grant, and says further the idea is most preposterous. Regarding the other parties, he said Tilden and Grant will be the candidates and that Grant will prove the stronger man before the public.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

PRELIMINARY WORK OF YESTERDAY'S CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—A *Post* special dispatch from Moberly says: The Democratic State Convention was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock, John F. Williams of Macon county was elected Temporary Chairman, and Ashley Cabell, of St. Louis, Secretary.

After the election of the Committees on Credentials, Order of Business, etc., the Convention took a recess till 2 P. M.

Several district caucuses were held this forenoon for the selection of delegates to be placed on working committees. The question of electing district delegates to the Cincinnati Convention came up in some of them, but it was concluded to take no action until after the organization of the Convention.

The Convention assembled at the time appointed when the Committee on Credentials asked further time, which was granted. Ex-Governor Woodsen and Senator Vest were called on for speeches.

The *Republican's* Moberly special says: After the speeches the Committee on Credentials made report, which was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported B. Gratz Brown, for President, with one Vice President from each Congressional district, and T. J. Single, of Henry county, Secretary, with four assistants.

Captain Parks, of Platte county, nominated the Temporary Chairman, Jno. F. Williams, for Permanent President, saying:

"Brown is a Tilden man and the issue between Tilden and anti-Tilden is to be made."

This lead to a good deal of discussion, when finally Mr. Williams obtained the floor and declined to be a candidate, and asked Capt. Parks to withdraw his name. The report of the committee was then adopted unanimously and Mr. Brown escorted to the chair. In returning thanks to the convention he referred to the enfranchisement of the Democrats of Missouri several years ago in which he took a leading part and said he now felt as though recompensed for a great work and during the coming campaign, be the candidates who they may, he would do a man's work.

The call of districts for announcement of delegates to Cincinnati was made, with the following result: First district Gov. Campbell; and Frank Harris; Second district, Chas. W. Francis and Joseph Pulitzer; Third district, Dan Kirwin and John Carroll; Fourth district, C. D. Yancey and J. P. Walker; Fifth district. J. W. Barth and L. B. Woodside; Sixth district; E P. Lindsay and Chas. Morgan; Seventh district, W. D. Steel and John Cosgrove; Eighth district, not reported; Ninth district, James Craig and J. M. Riley; Tenth district, J. B. Marlor and B. F. Taylor; Eleventh district, W. S. Jackson and F. W. Nesbitt; Twelfth district, Howard McCabe and H. D. Marshall; Thirteenth district, N. C. Dryden and Jas. R. Wood.

A series of resolutions favoring Tilden as the choice of the Missouri delegation were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following delegates at large were elected: Tom Hyde, St. Louis; Geo. G. Vest, Louis Woodson, St. Joseph; John O. Day, Springfield. The following are alternates: John T. Williams, Theodore Bruce, Sirus Houck and Geo. W. Easley. Adjourned.

The following is the report of Committee on Resolutions but whether it was adopted by the Committee is not stated:

After careful and mature deliberation we recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirms the decleration of principles enunciated by the St. Louis Convention in 1876 and declares its faith in the honesty, integrity and exalted patriotism of Samuel J. Tilden and Thos. A. Hendricks, without expressing any preference as to who shall receive the nomination of the Democratic party at Cincinnati, and this Convention remits to the Convention soon to assemble in Cincinnati all further declarations of principles, with the addition that the Democracy of Missouri demand that the fraud and violence by which, for the first time in our national history a candidate not elected at the polls and receiving neither a majority of the popular or electoral vote was inaugurated, and that the stain so cast on our national honor calls for rebuke in the coming election at the hands of the country.

Resolved, That as in the past so in the future we are in favor of what is known as the two-thirds rule in selecting candidates for President and Vice President.

ANTI-THIRD-TERMERS.

LARGE MEETING HELD BY THE FARWELL HALL KICKERS.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Among to-day's arrivals are Hon. Wm. Denneson and Warren M. Bateman of Ohio. Gov. Foster will be here in the morning. They are at the Grand Pacific, where Ohio has very elegant headquarters.

CHICAGO, May 26.—In response to the call for an anti Grant meeting issued by the 92 delegates of the Farwell Hall Convention to Springfield, about 3,000 persons, including a large number of ladies, gained admission to Central Music Hall to-night, the hall being completely filled long before the time for beginning the speaking and it being announced that the same speakers would also be present at an overflow meeting in Farwell Hall, that hall was also filled by some 2,000 people.

Lieut. Gov. Shuman called the Music Hall meeting to order in a brief speech and nominated Henry W. King Chairman. The first speaker of the evening, Kirk Hawes, was received with three cheers and proceeded to narrate the wrongs which the Farwell Hall delegates to Springfield had suffered. He was frequently interrupted by applause which was at times most enthusiastic and prolonged.

He was followed by A. M. Waterman, Charles A. Gregory, General Kneffner of St Clair and Hermann Roster after which an address which in substance stated the grievances of the Cook county delegates, as already stated, was read and enthusastically received. The other meeting was just as enthusiastic.

WEST VIRGINIA GREENBACKERS.

WHEELING, May 26.—A special to the *Intelligencer*, from Charleston, says the State Greenback Convention was held there to-day, when the following ticket was nominated: Governor, Col. N. B. French, of Mercer. Auditor, G. W. Hayes, of Gilmer. Treasurer, S. W. Sturm, of Marion. Superintendent of Free Schools, W. J. Kinny, of Mason; Cyrus Hall, of Wood, Attorney-General, and J. A. Thompson, of Jefferson, Judge of Supreme Court. Delegates to the National Greenback Convention and State were then appointed and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

TOPEKA, KS., May 26.—The Democratic State Couvention met at half past three this afternoon and elected Col. Thos. Moonlight, Temporary Chairman, and H. M. Moore, Secretary. After the appointment of the usual Committees the Convention adjourned till 7 p. m.

The Convention reassembled and the Committee on Resolutions reported a majority and minority report. The former favors Seymour for President and Hendricks for Vice President. The latter report favors an uninstructed delegation.

AT CHICAGO.

ONE OF DON CAMERON'S LITTLE TRICKS.

[Cin. Commercial Special.]

As it now appears to be fully settled that the National Sub-Committee on Arrangement of Seats and Seating in Exposition Hall have the power, and will exercise it, of giving Grant men all the precedence in the National Convention, even to distributing tickets to outsiders who are in favor of Grant, it may be well to inquire into the method by which this came about.

It is well known that when the National Committee of the Republican party met in Washington, Blaine's friends were in the majority. They, however, recognizing the great ability of Senator Cameron as a leader, elected him Chairman. A Blaine man then moved that a committee of three be appointed to act with the Chairman and Secretary, making five in all, to have charge of the seating and the other arrangements of the Convention. Wm. E. Chandler, representing Blaine, suggested the name, and asked the appointment of General Averill, of Minnesota. It was also suggested that Jas. P. Root, the local representative at Chicage of the National Convention, and a Blaine man, should be on the committee, and that the third man should be John C. New, of Indiana. After the expression of the wish of the committee, on motion of Mr. Stone, of Iowa, a Blaine man, Don. Cameron, the chairmrn, was empowered to make the appointments. In total disregard, of the instructions of the committee, he appointed John C. New, Chauncey T. Filley, of St. Louis, and Clayton, of Arkansas, all Grant men, making with the chairman himself, and Secretary Keogh, a solid Grant committee.

These five men are now here carrying out the bulldozing plan on which the campaign has hitherto been conducted by the Grant interest, trying to take forcible possession in violation of all precedent, and their purpose is to pack the galleries with the Grant men of Illinois and Missouri in order to create a spontaneous enthusiasm like that which has carried the day for them in Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania. William E. Chandler arrived today full of vim, confidence and determination. He does not agree that the Grant faction will nominate their man on the first or any other ballot, but on the contrary is firmly convinced that the third term will receive a crushing rebuke a week from to-morrow, and will not lift its head again.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The politicians are commencing to pour into Chicago from all parts of the country. Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, and Warren M. Bateman, Sherman's lieutenants, arrived this morning. Both are enthusiastic, of course, for the Secretary of the Treasury, but will not admit anything as to the rumored alliance between the Grant and Sherman forces

Speculation is continuing about the question of admitting the Springfield delegates to the convention. The struggle over the Illinois delegation will undoubtedly constitute the test vote of the convention. It is generally conceded now that the anti-Grant element will have a majority on the Committee on Credentials, before whom the Illinois contest will come. The State delegations stand Grant 16, anti-Grant 29. This will make it necessary that if the Illinois Grant delegation be seated it must be done upon the minority report of the Committee on Credentials, and this is most likely to occur.

WHAT CAMEBON AND CHANDLER ARE ABOUT.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]

A conference was held on Tuasday evening between Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, John C. New, Chauncey I. Filley, Powell Clayton and Tom Keogh, immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Cameron in the city, and it is understood they have decided to make Governor Cresswell of Maryland, temporary Chairman of the Convention. This program will be stubbornly resisted by the combined anti-Grant forces, who claim to have a majority in the National Committee, and who are preparing to make a determined fight, first against the selection of a Grant man as Temporary Chairman, and next against any attempt to construct the common credentials in the Grant interest.

Wm. E. Chandler is the leading spirit among the Blaine men, and he was to-day reinforced by the arrival of Eugene Hale. They expect to be able to secure united action on the part of the friends of Blaine, Sherman, Washburne and Edmunds, and to make a fight in the Convention from the very outset. Mr. Hale said this evening that the Anti-Third Termers would act as a unit in demanding the enforcement of the principle of district representation, and in the abolition of the unit rule. They, will, he says, labor for the admission of the twenty delegates of the ten protesting districts of Illinois, and he feels sure they can carry out this program by a majority of over one hundred in the Convention.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI INSTRUCTED FOR BAYARD.

DENVER, COL., May 25.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Charles B. Love was made permanent Chairman. Delegates to Cincinnati were chosen.

A resolution instructing the delegation to vote for Senator Bayard for President, was adopted, as was also one recommending the National Convention to adhere to the two-third rule. The proceedings were not once interrupted by objections or debate and lasted only about two hours.

The delegation to Cincinnati, it is believed, will vote as a unit for Bayard, notwithstanding the fact that some of the members are personally antagonistic to him.

TILDEN INTERVIEWED.

AN INDIANA DEMOCRAT WHO HAS RECENTLY SEEN HIM.

LOGANSPORT, IND., May 25.—Hon. John Lee, a prominent Indiana Democrat who resides at Crawfordsville, is in town to-day, and in an interview, which was published in the *Pharos*, he stated that a few weeks ago railroad business had carried him to New York, and to meet Mr. Tilden at Gramercy Park. Speaking of the sage's alleged paralysis, Mr. Lee said: "Mr. Tilden is still an active man. His mind is as clear and vigorous as ever. It is true that he has been slightly paralyzed in one side of his body, and that his left arm is almost helpless; but one can hardly notice these infirmities in meeting him. His mind is as active as ever, and the amount of work he performs is remarkable." "What did he have to say on the political situation?"

"Very little, indeed of importance. He said he didn't really want to make the race for the Presidency, but that he owed a debt of gratitude to the Democratic party, and would be found ready to serve it at any time. He stated that there was no malice in his heart against any of the gentlemen prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and that he would render what assistance he could in electing whoever should be nominated. Mr. Tilden even spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. Hendricks, which leads me to believe that in case the latter should receive the nomination he would not be opposed by the sage of Gramercy Park."

"Did he indicate a choice of candidate among those mentioned?"

"I asked him that question directly, but could get nothing from him. He stated that whatever his preferences might be it was not the time then to make them known."

Mr. Lee is a prominent railroad man and politician, and is a man of his word, so that what he says can be taken at par. He is a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination of Lieutenant-Governor at the coming Convention.

WASHINGTON.

Slow Work on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill in the House.

Call for a Convention of the Union League—Land Grants—U. S. Bonds.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1880.

WORK OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

While the Senate was passing the Morgan Electoral bill the House was filibustering the day away on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and thus delaying the final adjournment. The filibustering was led by Hooker of Mississippi, who said on the floor to-day that the House could not pass the Sundry Civil bill until one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for a public building at Jackson, in his State. All those who joined in with him were sore over the defeat of the Public Building bills on Saturday, caused by the dilatory motions of General Bragg and, opposed the appropriation bill in retaliation. The House became very restive under the tactics of Hooker and his confederates, and if they are not discontinued in the morning they will probably be summarily stopped. Congress can adjourn by May 31st, and as there is a strong pressure in that direction the probability is that if the Sundry Civil bill does not get through in the regular way in time that it will be passed under a suspension of the rules during the last six days of the session, which is admissible. To-morrow's action will probably develop to a certainty whether adjournment is or is not possible. Meanwhile the adjournment resolution passed by the House is still pending in the Senate Committee on Appropriations. In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill $1,515,000 is appropriated for public buildings at the North, and $581,000 at the South, which caused Judge Regan of Texas, to call attention to the undue proportion for the North on the floor to-day in the discussion that took place on the bill. T. H.

TARIFF REFORMS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A minority report on the Tariff bills signed by Representatives Garfield, Kelly, Conger and Frye, was presented in the House to-day by Garfield and ordered printed. It recommends a substitute for the pending Tariff bill, and the adoption of Senator Eaton's bill, providing for a commission to revise the tariff. It takes the ground that the present bill, while it might accomplish some good, would result in far greater evil by destroying the adjustment of the present tariff than any measure. Tariff reform should be the result of mature legislation, whereas the present bill is crude and contrary to all the underlying principles of tariff duties. The principle has always prevailed in the establishment of tariff duties that manufactured articles should bear higher duty than raw materials entering into its composition. The report then takes up in detail the various articles affected by the bill, and shows that this principle has been disregarded. Books, periodicals, pamphlets, &c., are placed upon the free list, while all the numerous materials of which they are composed, are taxed making direct discrimination against the American manufacturer of type, paper and books. The same is shown in regard to cast iron butts and hinges, the most advanced form of cast iron, which are placed upon the free list while no change is made in the rest of the group. The same objection is raised relative to the manufacturer of wrought iron and steel. The most serious objection is raised against the changes proposed in the duties on woolen goods, and the report claims that it will strike directly at one of our greatest industries which has advanced more than any other since 1860; that the proposed reduction will make it impossible for our farmers to raise sheep and produce wool in competition with South America wool and force our woolen manufacturers to compete with those of foreign countries. The report is accompanied by an exhaustive report upon the subject by the Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and by letters from representatives of the crockery ware, pottery and other industries, all opposing the proposed bill.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, May 26 1880.

PROGRESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House made but little progress in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill today and it now looks as though it would be impossible to adjourn by May 31st. There is an evident disposition on the part of the majority to adjourn as soon as the necessary business is transacted, and it may be set down as reasonably certain that the final adjournment will take place early in June.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

The House Committee on Pacific railroads will to-morrow take action on the report of the sub-committee relative to the extension of the land grant of the Northern Pacific railroad and will agree to report adversely, there being a decided majority in the committee against the proposed extension.

U. S. BONDS.

Secretary Sherman has written a letter to the assistant United States Treasurer at New York stating he is not satisfied with the prices the department has been compelled to pay for bonds recently purchased and is disposed to extend a call for 4s and 4½s.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Gov. William A. Newell has called a meeting of the National Committee of the Union League of America, to be held in the Grand Pacific hall, Chicago, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DID FINLEY WRITE THE LETTER.

Another expert testified to-day that in his opinion Finley wrote the anonymous letter to Springer.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25th, 1880.

The friends of William A. Stone are making a desperate effort for his appointment for the office of District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, as the present incumbent's term soon expires. Stone is backed by Mitchel, Overton, Wise, Osmer and a number of other Congressional lights, together with Judge Williams and his followers. The chances, however, are strong in favor of Mr. McCormick's retention. The Attorney General has expressed entire satisfaction with McCormick's official conduct and favors his appointment. Congressman S. B. Dick, one of the most efficient workers in party, has joined Errett in recommending that McCormick be retained.

PETTIS PETERS OUT.

The Senate Committee of Judiciary, to which the appointment of S. Newton Pettis of Meadville, to be Associate Justice of New Mexico was referred, has decided to report adversely and he will be rejected at the next executive session of the Senate.

BOOM FOR MORRISON.

A number of Congressmen from the South and West met at Willard's Hotel to-night to start a boom for Congressman Morrison for President.

VOELTER'S WOOD PULP PATENT.

An argument by Mr. Perkins, of Washington, was heard before the Committee on Patents to-night, in favor of the Springer bill to repeal the Voelter wood pulp patent. It is understood that the Committee at their next meeting on Friday, will report against the Springer bill in favor of sustaining the patent, under which the pulp monopolists squeeze the newspaper publishers.

HOOP IRON.

The House Sub Committee on Ways and Means has been instructed by the full Committee to prepare joint resolutions for the relief of certain importers of hoop iron who made contracts based upon the former rate duty, to allow them to import under the thirty-fifth per cent rate instead of advalorem now assessed.

T. H.

OVER THE OCEAN.

Sentences Imposed Upon Nihilists in Russia.

Bradlaugh's Claim for Admission to the British Parliament.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—The manufacture of torpedoes for conveyance to Vladivostock has recently been much accelerated. It is believed that it has been decided, in the event of a rupture with China, to act as much as possible on the defensive. The Russian fleet would not blockade any Chinese ports which trade with Europe, but would confine itself chiefly to the waters between Japan and the coast of the Transamoor district, and thus prevent Japan from aiding China.

The great trial of the Nihilists has been concluded. After the public proceedings yesterday, the Court Marshal remained in consultation eleven hours. They re-entered the court room at 3:50 o'clock this morning, when the President sentenced Michaeloff and Saburoff to be hanged, Dr. Weimer to fifteen years' hard labor in the mines, Costehansky twenty years' hard labor, Berdnikoff to eight years' hard labor, and Lawenthal to ten years hard labor. Of the women prisoners, three were sentenced to fifteen years hard labor. The women Molinowaka and Boulonoff were banished to Toholaska. The sentences are to be submitted to General Melikoff, Chief of the Supreme Executive Commission, for confirmation.

The necessity for Russian men-of-war in Chinese waters is considered so pressing that a vessel which is shortly expected at Alexandria on her way home to refit, will instead have a fresh new crew sent to meet her there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 26.—In the House of Commons, the reference to committee in the Bradlaugh case has been enlarged. The committee is now instructed to inquire into the facts and circumstances of Bradlaugh's claim to affirm instead of taking the oath; also, into the law applicable to the claim, and into the jurisdiction of the House to refuse it. It is stated that several members who hitherto supported the Government in the attempts made to facilitate the admission of Bradlaugh have received a strong representation from their constituents against the advisability of countenancing in any way the claim of Bradlaugh to enter the House.

Sir Henry Wolff and Fowler and O'Donnell have anonymous letters threatening their murder for opposing the admission of Bradlaugh to enter the House.

In the Derby races Valentino was first away followed by Robert the Devil and Dray Cott, but when they settled down, Death or Glory drew to the front. He was followed on passing the mile post by Robert the Devil, Boreas, Fire King and Valentino. The most prominent in the second division being Bend Or, Teviotdale and Muncaster, while Belleas and Proctor brought up the rear. At the top of the hill about six furlongs from home, Robert the Devil assumed the lead and came straight ahead of Mask Teviot, Von Der Tann and Bend Or. The last named then made an effort at the half distance and won a magnificent race by a head before Robert the Devil, Mask third and Apollo fourth. The race was run at a good pace.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 26.—The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, by a vote of 355 to 105, passed the bill abolishing certificates granted bishops, to monks and to nuns, which have hitherto served the same purpose as the government examination diploma required of lay teachers.

Louis Blanc, Clemencean and Barodet, acting on the resolution of the deputies for Paris, waited on Constans, Minister to the Interior, who informed them the police measures taken in regard to the Communist demonstration on Sunday were previously decided upon in Cabinet Council.

Constans said the Government could not allow any manifestation which might cause disturbance in the streets. The Government preferred to take preventive rather than repressive measures. The Minister declared he could not admit that Foreigners organized a manifestation with the object of bringing the Government into disrepute.

Count Orloff has visited President Grevy, and informed he was instructed by the Czar to express a desire for cordial relations between France and Russia. President Grevy expressed gratification at seeing Russia represented by a diplomatist who had won so much sympathy and good will.

ITALY.

ROME, May 26.—King Humbert's speech delivered in the Chambers to-day, recommends the abolition of the Grist tax and reform of the electoral law. Respecting foreign affairs it says the initiative taken by a friendly power and approved by other powers, including Italy, justified the hope that the remaining difficulties attending the execution of the treaty of Berlin will be removed. It is also to be hoped it will be possible to prevent an outbreak of war in the territory bordering on Montenegro. Italy will co-operate in endeavoring to solve the Greek question in accordance with the treaty.

BURMAH.

LONDON, May 26.—A despatch from Rangoon says: There are disturbances in Upper Burmah close to our frontier. On Monday three men disguised as monks, with twenty followers, crossed the frontier and burnt a village after a fight. The Governor was killed, and the Insurgents are triumphant. Great excitement prevails on both sides of the border and many Burmese are crossing into our territory. There are rumors to-day of a great pitched battle in which the Insurgents were victorious. The Burmese embassy remains. Its allowances have been stopped.

BULGARIA.

BUCHARES, May 25.—Semi-official reports from the Black Sea Coast districts of Bulgaria give accounts of the recent outbreak in the Balkan villages bordering on above mentioned territory. A dozen villages were destroyed by the Bulgarians. The depredating forces numbered 2,000 men, composed of police, gymnastic societies, militia, armed villagers and brigands of all nationalities.

HANLAN WINS.

Riley Easily Beaten By the Plucky Kanuck.

The Former Loses at the Start by an Accident—Time, 36:24.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—About 30,000 people attended the boat race to-day. Hanlan took the lead at the start and increased it as he pleased, winning by three-sixteenths of a mile, in 36:24. Riley's time was 37:21¾. Hanlan having won the toss surprised every one by choosing the Washington side of the course, the Virginia side having been his choice in the previous race. The change was made, it is said, with a desire to accord Riley whatever advantage there was in having the Virginia side.

THE START.

At six o'clock the oarsmen backed into position and a few minutes later were given the word "go." Their oars seemed to catch the water simultaneously and both struck out at a terrific pace suddenly, after taking half a dozen strokes Riley stopped, losing a full length. The cause was not known until the race was over, when it was learned he had broken one of his foot straps. Though he lost but two strokes, the gain that Hanlan secured he was never able to recover from, and the race from the start to the finish was virtually a stern chase.

HANLAN TWO LENGTHS AHEAD.

Both pulled at the start forty strokes to the minute, but at the first flag Hanlan dropped to thirty-six and Riley to thirty-eight

At the half-mile flag Hanlan was leading by two open lengths and evidently rowing well within himself. His steering was faultless throughout the race, while Riley evinced much nervousness and lost several lenghts by his wild steering.

At the mile flag Hanlan led by three open lengths, pulling thirty-two strokes to the minute, while Riley pulled thirty-six, putting into each stroke all the force he could command.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

A short distance further on Hanlan stopped rowing and deliberately dipped a sponge in the river with which he leisurely moistened his head and face, allowing Riley to creep up a length or more. This operation he repeated a half dozen times during the race, but each time instantly made up the loss on resuming his work. From the mile flag to the flag marking two and three-eighth miles from the start, Hanlan preserved an average lead of about three open lengths. An eighth of a mile from the turn flag he quickened his stroke, rowing very fast to the turn and rounding it handsomely squared away for the finish in 17.54, ten lengths ahead of Riley.

HANLAN AN EASY WINNER.

From this point it was simply a question of how badly he would defeat his opponent. Though Riley pulled pluckily to the finish he could not close the gap between him and his antagonist who left him as the successive flags were passed more and more hopelessly in the rear. Hanlan crossed the finish line an easy winner of the race and purse. When Riley reached the finish Hanlan pulled over to his boat and the victor and vanquished cordially shook hands.

WHAT OF CHICAGO.

All the Republican Delegates Accounted for but Two.

Grant Falls one Vote Below a Majority of the Convention.

The following statement made up by the New York *Times*, to which we have added Louisiana and Colorado, is the most reliable exhibit we have yet seen of the status of the Chicago delegates, as shown by the usual Convention proceedings. It includes all the States and Territories but Idaho, and covers all of the 756 delegates elected but two from that Territory. It gives Pennsylvania and Illinois solid for Grant, but credits eight kickers to New York. By this estimate Grant lacks one vote of a majority, and certainly there is a chance to pick it up, as well as many others, in the stampede likely to occur from weak candidates to strong ones. The *Times'* exhibit, as corrected by latest advices, is as follows:

Alabama—Delegates pledged and instructed for Grant, 20.
Arkansas—Instructions for Grant, 12.
California—Instructions for Blaine, 12.
Colorado—Instructions for Grant.
Connecticut—No instructions; Blaine, 5; Edmunds, 3; Washburne, 2; doubtful, 2.
Delaware—No instructions; Blaine, 6.
Florida—Instructions for Grant, 8.
Georgia—No instructions; Grant, 6; Sherman, 8; Blaine, 8.
Illinois—Instructions for Grant, 42.
Indiana—Anti-Grant delegates at large appointed by State Committee; Blaine, 24; Sherman, 2; doubtful, 4.
Iowa—All delegates instructed and pledged to Blaine, 22.
Kansas—No instructions; Blaine favorably mentioned; 4 contesting Grant delegates elected; 10 for Blaine. (?)
Kentucky—Instructions for Grant, 24.
Louisiana—Regular Convention elects 8 Grant and 8 Sherman delegates; bolting Convention elects 16 Grant delegates.
Maine—No State Convention: Blaine, 14.
Maryland—Delegates "requested" to support Blaine by all honorable means; Grant, 10; Blaine, 2; Sherman, 2; doubtful 2.
Massachusetts—No instructions by Convention of the State; Edmunds supported. Grant, 2; Edmunds, 24.
Michigan—Delegates "requested" to support Blaine. Blaine, 19; Grant, 3.
Minnesota—Instructions for Senator Windom 10.
Mississippi—No instructions. Grant, 8; Sherman, 4; Blaine, 2; doubtful, 2.
Missouri—Instructions for Grant, 30.
Nebraska—Blaine strongly indorsed, 6.
Nevada—Instructions for Blaine and the unit rule, 6.
New Hampshire—No instructions. Blaine, 10.
New Jersey—No instructions. Grant, 1; Sherman, 7; Blaine, 8; Washburne, 2.
New York—Instructions for Grant. Grant, 62; Blaine, 6; Sherman, 2.
South Carolina—No State Convention; delegates at large all for Sherman. Grant, 7; Sherman, 11; doubtful, 2.
Ohio—No instructions. Sherman, 44.
Oregon—Instructions for Blaine, 6.
Pennsylvania—Instructions for Grant, 58.
Rhode Island—No instructions; Blaine, 8.
South Carolina—Delegates pledged and instructed for Grant; Grant, 13; Sherman, 1.
Tennessee—No instructions; Grant, 18; Blaine, 6.
Texas—Unit rule recommended, but no candidate named; Grant, 14; doubtful, 2.
Vermont—Instructions for G. F. Edmunds, 10.
Virginia—Instructions for Grant, 22.
West Virginia—Instructions for Blaine, 10.
Wisconsin—No instructions; Blaine, 7; doubtful, 13.
Arizona—Blaine, 2.
Dakota—No instructions; Grant, 2.
District of Columbia—No instructions; Grant, 1; Blaine, 1.
Montana—Blaine, 2.
New Mexico—Blaine, 2.
Utah—Blaine delegates chosen but not instructed by committee; contested and uninstructed delegates chosen by a Convention; Blaine, 2.
Washington—Blaine, 2.
Wyoming—No instructions; Grant, 1; Blaine, 1.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of delegates	756
Number elected	754
Idaho yet to report	2
Necessary to a choice	379
Grant	379
Blaine	209
Sherman	89
Edmunds	37
Windom	10
Washburn	4
Doubtful	27

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A Lady in each church congregation in Western Pennsylvania to canvass for the BEST EVANGELICAL RELIGIOUS WEEKLY published. Good wages paid. For sample copies and terms, address D. S. Anderson, General Agent, P. O. Box 1514, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MR. COURTNEY'S new rowing apparatus has gone to meet Edison's electric light.

IT is thought in Texas that the tax on commercial travelers there will yield the State $60,000 a year.

OLD Pokebury, Blood Sucker, Grand Turk, Scud, Old Hat, and Squedunk are names of mines in Arizona.

MRS. LANDER, with her two boys, sails on the 10th for Europe, going thither to witness at Obbrammergan the Passion Play.

A PROMINENT Auburn grocer gave his washerwoman a bar of soap as a reward for returning $3,000 she had found in one of his garments.

MISS EMILY SOLDENE has made arrangement to revisit the United States next autumn accompanied by Miss Clara Vesey and Miss Rosa Stella.

THE phrase, "bad form," has grown so threadbare in England that it is set down as "a detestable vulgarity that marks the character of those who use it."

FRIENDS of Governor Wiltz of Louisiana, have paid $15,000 for a house in New Orleans and will present it to his wife. One of the number gave $5,000.

SENATOR AND MRS. BRUCE, colored, are quoted as expressing their regret that people should come and pay them "duty calls" when their hearts are left behind.

GEN. MYER, "Old Probabilities," was an army physician, when he discovered the system of army and navy signalling used in this country. Mrs. Myer is very wealthy in her own right.

NEW YORK pays more for tobacco than for bread. Dealers say that there are smokers in the city who average 100 cigars a week, and men whose cigar bills run up to thousands of dollars per annum.

SOMEBODY, it is said, once asked Disraeli how it was that the Queen showed him so much favor, and got a simple answer: "Well—er—the fact is, I—er—never contradict, and—er—I sometimes—er forget."

A TELERRAM from Atlanta, Ga., reports the birth there, on the 18th inst., of a child weighing 20 pounds 10 ounces. Its father, Mr. Lock McBride is a shop-keeper, and its mother the sister of a prominent lawyer of the city.

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT has a new drama entitled "Pendragon," written by Mr. W. W. Young, and founded on one of the legends of King Arthur. This will be produced by Mr. Barrett in Chicago on September 27.

HE had one son hanged, another in the San Quentin Penitentiary, and his wife had eloped with a chromo peddler. "Have you any family?" he was asked by a fellow-passenger. "None to speak of," was the potent retort.

EMPLOYING the old-time phase of General Toombs, the Columbus (Ga) *Enquirer* says that Governor Colquitt's appointment of ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown as United States Senator "fatigues the indignation."

THE French and English ministers and several attaches of the prominent legations will spend the season at Newport. Prince Leopold is among the expected guests. If he comes at all he will be entertained by the English minester.

THE farm of Senator Don Cameron in Lancaster county, Pa., comprises between three and four hundred acres of fine, cultivated land, which produce the best crops of corn, wheat and tobacco. He has forty-nine head of cattle ready for maket.

A CENTENARIAN ex-soldier, who recently died in a Russian villiage, continued his business of tailor till death, though he had been blind for forty years. His sense of touch was so acute that he could distinguish different bank notes. He used to thread his needle by means of his tongue.

GEN. JOS. R. HAWLEY of Connecticut, who was to take the place of Hon. Horatio Seymour in delivering the annual address at the Berks county fair, has also declined. He says "My political friends in Connecticut insist that I shall make no engagements for September or October."

IT is a curious circumstances that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who a few years ago stoutly opposed the abolition of the statute of Queen Anne, by which members accepting office under the Crown have to resign their seats, should be the only Cabinet Minister now unseated by its operation.

A NEW and fascinating amusement has been introduced in Chicago by small children whose parents live at hotels. It consists in scattering the blocks used in building play-houses along the stairs leading from the upper floors of the hotel. The game is for the boarders to get down stairs alive.

MADAME MODJESKA has achieved an unmistakable triumph in England. All of the London papers are enthusiastic in her praise, and the Athenæum, the most coldly critical of them all, says "the value of a triumph such as was obtained by Madame Modjeska on her first appearance cannot easily be over estimated.

MR. FREDERIC TYLER, of Hartford Connecticut, who is now a little more than eighty-five years old, and is in fair health, can remember seeing a man who was born in 1699. It was his grandfather, Mr. Tyler, who was born in that year and lived until 1800, covering the whole of the eighteenth century with his life.

A SAN FRANCISCO letter says: "Leprosy is not uncommon here among Chinamen. But it is not paraded. Some white men have it, reputed to come from the Sandwich Isles. It is not contagious. The Hawaiian Government has for sixteen years spent $50,000 a year in vain efforts to stamp it out. An island is set apart for lepers. There are 700 at present insulated and guarded. About 400 a year die, but new ones replace them. Many are hid by families and friends. Those in this city escaped scrutiny in emigrant ships from China. They are employed in cigar-making."

LONDON has been building an enormous dock which is now nearly completed. The magnitude of the work done would make it almost as great a curiosity as the Pyramids or the Chinese wall, if it were not for the fact that modern engineering appliances have been extensively employed to simplify operations. Four million cubic feet of earth have been removed, and eighty thousand tons of Portland cement were used in building a wall three and a half miles long, forty feet high and from five to nineteen feet thick. The cost of the work is estimated at about five million dollars.

THE RIOT BRIBERS' BAIL BONDS

An Effort to be Made to Collect the $10,000 Forfeited.

HARRISBURG, May 26.—It will be remembered that soon after the convicted riot bribers failed to put in an appearance for sentence on March 29, District Attorney Hollinger sued out writs, returnable at a certain time, to compel the payment of the forfeited recognizances by the bondsmen. The bail amounted to $2,000 in each case—$10,000 in all. Appearances were entered by all the bondsmen, with the single exception of Rumberger's and on Thursday next judgments will be entered and the money collected. It is said that an effort will be made to either moderate the sum forfeited or have it stricken off. District Attorney Hollinger will oppose any motion tending to such an end, and will insist on the strict letter of the bond. The matter will be argued before the court on Thursday next. On Saturday last the sum of $5,000, the amount of fines of the convicted riot bribers, was turned into the county treasury, having been paid by one of the counsel for the defendants.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

A Cable Dispatch from His Holiness the Pope.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Last night Archbishop Wood received from Rome a cable dispatch from the Papal Secretary in reply to the telegram cabled at noon on Sunday, by the prelates assembled in the Provisional Council. Sunday's dispatch besought the blessing of the Pope upon the deliberations of the Council, and in the reply received last night the Papal Secretary expressed the pleasure it gave him to comply with the direction of His Holiness to convey the Pontifical blessing to the metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province of Pennsylvania and his four suffragan bishops, assembled with their advisory theologians and officers in the Provisional Council.

The secret sessions of the Provincial Council were continued yesterday. This morning, at 11 o'clock, a solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass for the deceased prelates and clergy of this jurisdiction took place at the Cathedral with imposing ceremonies. Bishop Tuigg, of Pittsburgh, was the celebrant, and Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, delivered the sermon, which began after the Mass. All the bishops assisted in full pontificals, and the Archbishop, attended by his retinue, performed the solemn service for the dead. The music was furnished by a choir of seminarians.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society began its anniversary exercises at Saratoga, N. Y. Wm. Stickney presided. The report of the Executive Board shows the receipts for the past year were $213,821; expenditures, $182,098; debt reduced $12,223; contributions $6,000 over last year; amount paid missionaries $39,000 being $6,222 over last year; contributions for freedmen $22,397; total number of missionaries and teachers 281.

TREAT PROMTLY—Cramps, Diarrh

DAVID DAVIS.

The Illinois Statesman's Sentiments on Leading Questions.

Civil Service, the Third Term, Centralization, Corporations, Public Lands, Subsidies, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 23. The following correspondence between O. H. Browning, formerly Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. David Davis, United States Senator from Illinois, will be published here tomorrow:

QUINCY, ILL., May 6.—MY DEAR JUDGE: The approaching close of the present session of Congress, will, it is to be feared, leave questions unsettled which are of large public interest and which materially affect the peace and prosperity of the Union. Many of your friends in this State and throughout the West, had hoped, and indeed had expected, that the opportunity would have been offered in the Senate by which your views on these matters could have been made known to the country. It unfortunately happens amidst the distractions of party and the strifes of rival ambitions, that the voice of the statesman is hushed too often when wise counsel is most needed. This was never more true than at the present time. The country is just emerging from a long period of trial and suffering. The people seek rest from the angry discords, and desire to avoid the repetition of perils through which they have passed. They crave good goverment statutely and perfect reconciliation between the sections. The statesman who can achieve these great objects will be a public benefactor. I have ventured to embody in the form of inquiries appended to this letter, some of the subjects upon which your opinions are desired, if it be agreeable to you to comply with the request of a large body of voters and friends without distinction of party.

Truly your friend.
O. H. BROWNING.

HON. DAVID DAVIS, U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—*My Dear Sir*:—I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the sixth instant. As a constituent, a friend and an honored citizen of Illinois, you have a perfect right to ask for my views on public questions, and I have no hesitation in expressing them, taking the inquiries in the order presented.

Peace in the Union—Permanent prosperity and fraternal fellowship are only to be attained by silencing sectional strife. A faithful adherence to the constitution and all the amendments, strict observance of the laws in conformity therewith, and equal rights and equal protection for every citizen in every part of the Republic, will soon end the discords that have too long vexed the country and injured its material welfare. The people are weary of agitation and want peace.

Centralization—The constitution wisely defines the respective limits of the Federal and State Governments under a happy and harmonious system, wherein each is independent in its appropriate sphere, and both operate concurrently to protect the integrity and stability of union. Any encroachment of one on the distinctive domain of the other necessarily dislocates the machinery of the constitution and involves danger to the whole body politic. In fact departure from the great charter of liberty and law is attended with peril. The demand made by the adherents of one of the great parties for strong government, means substantially a centralized Government, destructive of home rule in the states, and the very reverse of what Mr. Lincoln well described as a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Carried to its logical conclusion such a change would finally overthow the Republic.

The third term—An innovation upon the sanctified traditions of the Presidency, first established by the example of Washington, is urgently demanded by a powerful interest in the Republican party. If the limitation of two terms, heretofore universally accepted, be destroyed, the way to a self perpetuating Presidency will be opened by the use and abuse of enormous public patronage. Break down this barrier and an end of the experiment of Republican Government looms up darkly at the cost of a fatal concession.

Great corporations—The rapid growth of corporate power, and the malign influence which it exerts by combinations on National and State Legislatures, is a well grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is impending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery, on one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other, for the control of the Government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety.

Civil service—Neither the laws nor the commissons created under them will effectually reform the many and glaring abuses of civil service. The former have been constantly evoked and the latter are powerless for good. An honest Executive, bent on real, and simulated reform, has abundant authority to make it effective everywhere, if he has the capacity to see his duty and the courage to perform it.

Subsidies—Experience has demonstrated that subsidies in any form are sources of corruption and ought to be forbidden. Private enterprises that depend for success upon legislation procured by venal agencies do not deserve public favor.

Public lands—More than a hundred and fifty million of dollars, with interest, have been voted by Congress to railroad corporations. The remaining lands should be sacredly reserved for the cultivators of the soil, so that the laboring man shall have a chance to improve his condition and to open up a future for his children away from the seductions of the great cities.

Revision of tariff—Tariff practically means taxation, and all taxation not equitably adjusted is odious. While the interest on an oppressive public debt, the pensions earned with the blood of the soldiers and sailors who fought for Union and the regular expenses of carrying on the Government are to be met, duties on imports must continue to furnish one of the sources of revenue. So long as those duties are levied, manufacturers will be benefitted according to the degree or mode in which the duties may be distributed. The existing tariff is regarded as a confused mass of incongruities and monopolies, created by special legislation and open to constant fraud on the revenue. It taxes the consumer heavily on those articles especially that are most needed by the toiling masses. It taxes every newspaper, every school book, every Bible and the salt of the working-men, with gross injustice, because the poor pretense of revenue does not exist to cover the wrong. A revision, therefore, which shall be at once searching and fair, is demanded and should be promptly and efficiently made.

The public debt—The debt of the United States in round number is two thousand millions, deducting the hoarded coin in the Treasury. The interest upon it last year was over one hundred millions. These are appalling figures. The rapid extinction of this debt is to be desired, first, because it diminishes present burdens and the additional reason that one of the effects of a personal National debt is to create a preferred class to live on incomes and free from taxes under our laws. Having the protection of the Government at home and abroad, they would contribute nothing to its support.

Economy—It is practicable by co-operation between the Executive and Congress to reduce the public expenditures many millions annually without impairing the efficiency of the public service. Retrenchment is needed for the reduction of taxes, but it is also needed because, properly administered, it would become a potent factor in reforming the civil service.

Elections.—The ballot box should be the safeguard of the Republic, for it is intended to express the free will of a free people. Therefore, the elections ought to be exempt from the presence of any menacing force and to be free from the contamination of corrupt returning boards. No party deserves confidence that seeks ascendency by striking down honest suffrages, either by the use of troops, by fraud or by intimidation. It would not be proper for me to express any opinion upon the measures pending or proposed in Congress. My votes will speak for themselves at a fitting time.

Having thus freely answered your inquires, I may add in conclusion, that my support will be cheerfully given to any candidate for President who in good faith will strive to carry out this general line of policy, which, in my judgment, is of far more importance than the ambition of any man or even the success of any party.

As Ever Your Friend. DAVID DAVIS.
Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Quincy.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

An Address to our Irish Citizens by the New Association.

As there is a branch of the "Irish National Land League" permanently organized in Pittsburgh, it is the desire that all persons that sympathize with the movement are respectfully invited to join irrespective of Nationality or color. The inception of the Pittsburgh branch is to work earnestly in conjunction with the "National Land and Industrial League" of the United States for the purpose of aiding and assiting our brethern in Ireland in abating their just rights, through peaceful agitation in overcoming tyranny and unjust demands of the landlord system that has ruined the country for ages—the most oppressive that ever existed in any country.

It is anxiously hoped that all lovers of liberty will attend a meeting of the branch that is to be held at Municipal Hall, this evening at 7:30 P. M. The Irish people will ever remember the extreme sympathy that has been shown them practically by the citizens of this great republic on every occasion of their sad distress. There is a bond of unity and friendship established between the United States and Ireland that shall ever exist to the end of time.

Herewith are appended the resolutions that were unanimously passed at New York, expressing the sentiments of the "Provisional Central Councils of the Land League," in which the Pittsburgh Branch concurs.

Pittsburgh, May 2d, 1880.

WHEREAS, A famine has been raging in Ireland for the past six months, and at this present moment hundreds of thousands of the people are being fed by the charity of foreign nations; and

WHEREAS, This tenth national affliction is of periodical recurrence, we deem it our duty to declare our conviction that these famines do not arise from natural causes, but are the result of bad laws enacted by the English parliament and maintained despite the repeated protests of the Irish people.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Irishman to aid to the utmost of his ability any honorable effort made by the Irish people to free themselves from these ruinous laws.

Resolved, That we regard the present system of land tenure in Ireland, as one of the chief causes of famine and of the chronic poverty and depression which prevail in that country.

Resolved, That the National Land League of Ireland, having appealed to the Irish of America to assist them to remove the case of poverty, we hereby pledge the earnest co-operation of this organization to the Irish Land League in the work of abolishing the present English Land system and establishing a peasant proprietary in Ireland.

Resolved, That while prepared to aid the Land League to the utmost of our ability, we desire to place on record our conviction that the kindred interest of manufacturing, mining, fisheries and commerce have also been protracted by deliberate and wickedly selfish restrictive legislation, and that poverty must remain the natural conditions of the Irish people until they regain the power to regulate and protect these interests.

E. W. CLARKE,
W. WALLS,
J. MCCARTHY, } Committee.

"I Don't Want That Stuff,"

is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitter 19

Just in Time.

At 50 and 75 cents Ladies' Lasting Slippers, 3 to 8, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny. 22-2t.

Against What?

[New York Sun.]

Against the traditionary usage from Washington to the present day.

Against the entire Democratic party.

Against a majority of his own party.

In the face of his own corrupt record of eight years.

Against the moral sentiment of the country.

Against the instincts of the whole country in favor of freedom and equality, and of rotation in office.

Against the "unalterable" resolutions of the Republican party, adopted only four years ago.

Against all these, can Grant be elected? Not by the votes of a free people.

"Worth their weight in gold" is what "Sellers Liver Pills" are said to be. If you don't believe it, try them.

Ladies' Comfort.

At only $1, Fine Grain and Kid, Newport ties, 3 to 8, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny. 22-2t.

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—HOLY WRIT.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the perfect cure for every symptom of corrupt Blood, from a common Pimple to the most frightful Ulcer. Cures performed by the **Blood Searcher** read like old-time miracles. Lepers are cleansed, the afflicted are healed and scrofulous cripples take up their bed and walk.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the safest, surest and most powerful Purifier ever known. All who try it become missionaries for the **Blood Searcher**. Druggists sell it. Send to **R. E. Sellers & Co.**, Pittsburgh, Pa., for circular.

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Dear Sir:—Having used your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for some time in my practice, I have no hesitation in recommending it to my patients who are suffering from general debility, or any disease of the lungs, knowing that, even in cases utterly hopeless, it affords relief.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
H. G. ADDY, M. D.

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	FAMILY CASES.	
	Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions	$10 00
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These remedies are sent by the case, single vial or box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price.

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HUMPHREY'S SCECIFIC MANUEL on the Care and Treatment of Disease and its Cure, sent FREE on application.

Nervous Debility.

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

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Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street New York.
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THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
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This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

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Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

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BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

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2

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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterrility, &c., unfiting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

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YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN

suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness**, and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory**, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense (**where others have failed**).

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8

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An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow, as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

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☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire t send free by mail to every one.

☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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Pamphlet sent free to all. Write for them and, get full particulars.

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POLITICAL.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee having met in the City of Washington, February 23d, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in the delegation of the Convention.

At the last National Convention, held in the city of St. Louis, in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer, in force in the National Convention, and that the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in the calendar of the next Convention.

[Signed.]
FRED. O. PIERCE, Secretary. W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. ap14:eodWap17-1y

☞ NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys at Law, was dissolved on November **30, 1879**, by the death of Robert Woods, senior partner. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as surviving partner, who alone is authorized to settle the same, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement at my office, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEPHEN WOODS, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
No. 85 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, PA., March **23, 1880.**
mh30:3t-Wap23m

☞ DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over **30** years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genereral Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

☞ DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseaseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life time of experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

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144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of authority contained in the will of C. Snively, Sr., late of Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, late the residence of said decedent, on THURSDAY, JUNE 17, A. D. 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the real estate of said decedent, being a farm of about 145 acres, in Penn township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of John S. Stewart, McGregors and others, 2 acres of coal; nearly all of which is under cultivation, is well watered, having thereon a large orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees, and having thereon erected a large 2-story brick dwelling house, 2-story frame dwelling house, large frame barn, and usual outbuildings. Terms made known on day of sale.

H. SNIVELY, Executor.
White Ash P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.
my20:2tW

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"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Head of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

Send for Circular.

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

HOP COUGH CURE is the greatest, safest and best. Ask children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky. and Fairest in the World.

20th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the
COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,

At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, On **MONDAY, MAY 31st, 1880.**

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY, OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.

The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes,	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
1,960 Prizes.		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All application for club rates should be made to the home office.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. REMIT MONEY BY MAIL OR EXPRESS. Address R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or at No. **307** and **309** Broadway, New York
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APRIL 20, 1880.

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ARE STILL ADVANCING,

But the place to get the Best New Patterns at the Very Lowest Price is

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The Great Battle!

FOR

1880. PRESIDENT, 1880.

The Nominee of the Democratic National Convention.

No More Returning Boards, No More Electoral Commissions, No More Fraudulent Presidents,

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The great Presidential contest of **1880** enlists the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It will be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth in extending the circulation of Democratic papers. Every Democrat can contribute to this important end. It is the way to encourage the doubtful—inspire the old guard—perfect and extend organization and make success certain.

Before the first of July, the nominating Conventions of the two parties will have completed their assigned duties, by presenting candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of **1880**, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for it that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, **1880**, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

Starting out with full reports of the National Conventions, THE WEEKLY POST each week will give a complete history of the progress of the canvass, including editorials and correspondence covering every phase of it; the speeches and letters of representative Democrats; a full exposition of new issues as they arise; graphic accounts of the great mass meetings, which will be a distinguishing feature of the campaign. All this in a national point of view, but special attention will be devoted to political affairs of the State and particularly of Western Pennsylvania. The reader of THE WEEKLY POST will have presented to him every week a panoramic view of the canvass, its present progress and future indications—thus enabling him to exercise a well-informed judgment on all political questions, and thoroughly equip him for those neighborhood controversies on men and principles which have so much to do with deciding great political contests. It will aim to make every Democratic reader an intelligent and capable missionary for service among his Radical friends and neighbors.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in **1880** will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, **1881**, as well as members of the National House of Representatives.

Other Features of the Weekly Post.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring

WASHINGTON.

heme to Plunder the Treasury Defeated by Bragg.

dy a Candidate For United States Senator.

publican Blackmail Document Issued by the National Committee.

ron Hies Himself to Chicago to Arrange For the Convention.

ecial Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

PUBLIC BUILDING PLUNDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1880.

eral Bragg (Democrat) of Wisconsin, commanded the far famed "Iron de" during the war, rendered the ry a signal service to-day in defeat- e proposition of the Committee on c Buildings to pay bills for public ings involving $6,000,000 to begin and about twenty or thirty millions long run. To-day had been fixed special order to consider these bills uspension of the rules the other day. t, of Georgia, tried to have this order side to consider the Sundry Civil opriation bill, but the Speaker (Carn the chair) decided that it could not ne, and that no other business than of the special order could be lered. The morning hour was nded and the House went into Com- of the Whole, to consider the bills ling for the erection of Bublic Build forty-two in number, mostly in the , when Bragg began to filibuster and it up until a quarter of three o'clock, old Aleck Stephens who is always rous for any scheme that will take y out of the Treasury, threw up the e and said, it was evident that the ittee would not consider the business special order. The Committee then nd not a bill was passed. These bills ven a worse log-rolling arrangement he River and Harbor bill, and it is say that if ten million of dollars had antied to-day, the members of the Come would have got the benefit of about millions of it. While holding out to serve a majority of members in me direction. When it is stated that y odd bills have been introduced this n for public buildings it will be seen a powerful influence could be brought r in favor of the plans of the Come, but Bragg aided by about thirty bers has defeated all of them not re zed by the Committee on Appropria- Pittsburgh got $75,000 in the Sundivil bill and has no cause of comt against Bragg for stopping the conlated wholesale raid upon the Treas- -day.

CASSIDY FOR U. S. SENATOR.

n. Lewis C. Cassidy of Philadelphia, was the principal mover in the inter- harmony in the Democratic party Harrisburg Convention, has formaltered the lists as a candidate against or Wallace. Mr. Cassidy is the foreriminal lawyer in Philadelphia, was mber of the Constitutional Conven- is an accomplished orator and a fine er. He has great local influence, probably carry all the votes of Demo- members from Philadelphia, and make inroads into Mr. Wallace's ter- y in the West. Senator Wallace is a didate and his friends have strong s of carrying the Legislature in the of Grant's nomination for President. or Wallace and his friends, of course, that in the event of a Democratic Mature, he is entitled to be his own succ- r. His supporters will leave one unturned to carry the Legislature ecure Wallace's return. With Kelin his seat, Billy Mahone looking for es, and David Davis as an uncertain tity, the Democrats will be compelled t forth their best efforts to hold their in New York, New Jersey and Pennania

DILL AND M'CLELLAND.

s reported here that Chairman Dill of Democratic State Central Committee, alled to his assistance in the coming paign, as vice Chairman and General ager for Allegheny county, that influ- l (?) and popular (?) leader, Capt. iam McClelland. Pennsylvanians at apital do not regard this appointment any considerable degree of favor, and general impression is that if Allegheny county Democracy t able to take care of itself, it might e a guardian that would be at least congenial as well as efficient. ocrats want to know why Dill can't s Chairman himself instead of delee his power to a man who could not ected a district delegate in any pre- in Allegheny county, and who was t defeated for just such a position by e of four to one. McClelland might r an office man to attend strictly to al work, but Democrats don't think s the calibre to run the campaign. n he was nominally Chairman, it is known that the late John Miller ished the brains of the organization.

PHERSON AS A BLACK MAILER.

e following is a copy of an order just d from the Congressional Committee s of the Republican party, which will und entirely in accord with the civil ce reform pretensions of the party of h moral ideas:"

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, 1880, 1317 F St., WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. HUBBELL, Chairman. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Secretary.

UTIVE COMMITTEE:—The Hon. William B. Allison, the Hon. E. H. Rollins, Hon. Frank Hiscock, the Hon. Mark Dunnell, the Hon. Godlove S. Orth, Hon. Wm. McKinley, the Hon. seph Jorgensen, the Hon. G. R. Davis, Hon. H. G. Fisher.

R:—This Committee is organized for protection of the interests of the Rean party in each of the Congressional icts of the Union. In order that it prepare, print and circulate suitable ments illustrating the issues which nguish the Republican party from y other, and may meet all proper exes incident to the campaign, the Come feels authorized to apply to all citi- whose *interests* or principles are in- ed in the struggle. Under the circumces in which the country finds itself ed, the Committee believes that you esteem it both a privilege and a pleasto make to its fund a *contribution* which hoped may not be *less than $——*. The mittee is authorized to state that such *ntary* contributions *from persons emed in the service of the United States*, not be objected to in any *official* rter.

he labors of this Committee will affect result of the Presidential as well as the gressional struggle; and it may there- reasonably hope to have the sympathy and assistance of all who look with dread upon the possibility of the restoration of the Democratic party to the control of the government.

Please make prompt and favorable response to this letter by bank check, or draft, or postal money order, payable to the order of George Frs. Dawson, Treasurer, P. O. lock box 723, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Committee,

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Secretary.

OPPOSITION TO TILDEN DYING OUT.

The opposition to Tilden that has been so loudly expressed about the Capital is dying out and is now confined to Star route contractors, lobbyists and railroad subsidists all of whom cordially hate 'Uncle Samuel' for his honesty and avowed opposition to jobs of all kinds. The Virginians who were most outspoken against Tilden are coming around and Senator-elect Mahone, the leader of the readjusters, has come out openly in favor of the *de jure* President for a second term. New Jersey and California coming into line have greatly gratified Tilden's friends and the loss of the latter State will cause the Field boom to collapse as no man can be a candidathe for President who is unable to carry his own State. The anti-Tilden men are in a bad way with their flopping about and swinging around the circle, as Speaker Randall told Colonel John Filler of the Harrisburg *Patriot* the other day, "You were first for Thurman, then for Hancock and now for Field." Now that Field has lost California he will drop out and Senator Wallace and Colonel Filler will have to find a new candidate or come direct into the Tilden camp. Some of these men are slow to recognize the inevitable, but word comes from Philadelphia that the leaders of the "Regulars," as they are pleased to style themselves, will be for Tilden at the proper time. T. H.

"TILDENISM."

How it is Defined by Charles O'Conor and Judge Hoadly.

Restoration of Government to Simple Honest and Direct Methods.

[Interview with Judge Hoadly in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Judge Hoadly is one of those few individuals, either in public or private life, who, in their interviews or conversations with missionaries of the press, combine two very essential qualities, viz.: Say what they mean, and have something to say. Hence it is that when the Judge is in the humor, his opinions furnish food for reflection, are sound in doctrine, and from his extended intercourse with prominent public men elsewhere, a sort of prophetic strain attaches itself to them which is of a great deal more moment than mere ordinary guesswork. * * *

Reporter—"Who will be the Democratic nominees at Cincinnati?"

Judge Hoadly.—"I shall have to answer that in the language of hope rather than opinion. My hope is that Samuel J. Tilden and Governor Hendricks will be the nominees. When I was last in New York City, in the month of February, Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, was at the Hotel Buckingham, and was interviewed with regard to the Presidency. I do not believe I can express my own views any better than to quote from memory what he then said, which was that the honor and interests of the Democratic party and the safety of the institutions of our country require the nominations of Tilden and Hendricks. For myself I can say that I have very warm personal regard and political sympathy for both of these gentlemen. They were honestly elected in 1876, at as fair an election as was ever held in this country. They were deliberately cheated out of their offices under the forms of an arbitration which refused to open its doors to the production of testimony. The conspirators who accomplished this nefarious result have received rewards instead of punishments. They are one and all, from R. B. Hayes and John Sherman down to J. Madison Wells, criminals, the consequence of whose escape from punishment will simply be this: That arbitration and peaceful methods of settling questions of succession will never be resorted to again, but questions of succession are certain to arise. God grant that they may not come in my time; but no nation has escaped them—they will come. The impunity which these scoundrels have enjoyed is a precedent full of menace to the future peace and liberties of the Republic. But these are not alone guilty. A great party, comprising nearly one-half the Nation, stood behind and approved the wrong. Except Roscoe Conkling, President Seeley, of Amherst College, Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, who has since been punished for his integrity on that occasion by being defeated for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, the entire Republican party approved the theft of the Presidency. There remains only one effectual method of punishment for the great crime and of security against its repetition, and that is by the inauguration on the 4th of March, 1881, as President and Vice-President of the men by whose exclusion from office since March 4, 1877, the American people have been robbed of their right to self-government."

"In the event of Tilden not being nominated, who, then, will the Convention probably nominate?"

"I repeat, I am not a prophet. I have been requested by the Democratic State Convention to vote for Senator Thurman. I hold him in the highest respect. His loss to the Senate by the Republican success, last fall, can not be repaired. It will be a great pleasure to me to comply with the request. Governor Tilden is my first choice, because I hold it to be the primal duty of the party and the country by administering the only punishment in its power upon the men who *Mexicanized* our Government four years ago to protect our liberties hereafter. But much as I esteem Governor Tilden, and valuable as I believe his public services have been and would be were he elected and inaugurated as President, I believe, to quote from an expression which Charles O'Conor used to me at Nashville last week that in the administration of the Government '*Tildenism is more important than Tilden.*' By Tildenism Mr. O'Conor meant, and mean, that resolute determination to restore the Goverment to the simple honest, and direct methods which prevailed in the days of Jefferson and Jackson, which characterized Mr. Tilden's management as Governor of New York, and has gained for him the honor of having the undying hatred of Tammany Hall. By Tildenism, I mean the spirit of administrative reform which calls experts to the front, trusts no work to bunglers, saves both at the spigot and the bung-hole, reduced the work of Government, and thus lessens the burden of taxation while keeping faith with every creditor and performing all just obligations. In short, the exact opposite of the management under which Babcock and Belknap and Boss Shepherd were chieftains, or that which used the Speakership of the House of Representatives to secure Mr. Blaine's individual fortunes, or that which kept Madison Wells in office, and has awarded every scoundrel, male and female, in Florida and Louisiana who assisted in the theft of the Presidency. There are several gentleman whose names are coupled with the Presidency who would, I trust and believe, administer that great office in the spirit of what Mr. O'Conor called Tildenism. I have named one, Judge Thurman; Stephen J. Field is another, Henry B. Payne is another, Joseph E. McDonald is another, John M. Palmer is another, Samuel J. Randall is another. If you ask me which of these, supposing Governor Tilden and Governor Hendricks to be out of the question, I think ought to be nominated. I shall have to ask you to wait until I am convinced that Tilden and Hendricks are out of the question. I will only add that we have a friend and neighbor here in Cincinnati, who, if the Presidency goes to some other State, and Governor Hendricks persists in his resolution to keep off the ticket, will, in my opinion, come to the front very fast and strong as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Of course, you know I mean Governor Bishop."

THE COLOR LINE.

The Methodist Conference Refuses to Elect a Colored Bishop.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The special order in the General Conference was the question of the election of a Bishop of African descent. Dr. Smart of Michigan, moved the adoption of the report presented last Tuesday by the Committee on Episcopacy, on the ground that it was for the best interests of the colored church to elect a colored bishop; that the Church had never lost in the past and would not lose in the future by according to the colored membership every right which belonged to every other class; a colored bishop would have greater influence with his race than one of the white race. Dr. A. Wheeler presented a report of the minority signed by thirty-one of the members of the Committee to the effect that as many Bishops had been elected as were necessary. He supported the report by the argument that the present effort to elect a colored Bishop was a movement toward a Diocesan Episcopacy and toward an indefinite increase in the Episcopal Board. Dr. Westworth read a long paper in support of the minority report in which he charged that the colored members of the Conference would not have thought of asking for a Bishop of African descent, had it not been for the interference of certain agitators of the Caucusian race. Rev. Mr. Lewis, colored made a speech in opposition to the decline of a colored bishop, claiming that the elections having passed there was nothing for the colored people to do but to wait. Graham Bell, a colored lay delegate from Louisiana, denounced Lewis as a traitor to the cause of the colored members of the church. He and his brethren wanted a colored bishop, because a man of their own race could sympathize with them. The M. E. Church in the South now lacked the principal lever of its progress. Dr. Lanahan said that this request for a colored bishop was accompanied with a threat that in case the request was not granted, the colored people would abandon the church. The M. E. Church was not to be terrified by any such threat. He moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. This vote was carried—yeas, 229, nays, 137.

WICKED WORK.

Two Tragedies Enacted by Desperate Females.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 20.—Yesterday afternoon at five o'clock a domestic tragedy took place at a farm house two miles back of Pawhattan, O., which caused considerable excitement. Warren Robinson, the victim, and his wife, Eliza Jane Robinson, the murderer, have been living together for the past few years very unhappy, the result of jealousy on the part of the husband who accused his wife of bestowing her favors too freely on several neighboring farmers. Mrs. Robinson always resented these charges, claiming that they were without foundation in fact, and frequently roaring if he didn't desist in making them she would kill him. yesterday afternoon as she was seated in the house, her husband came in and asked for the axe, she replied that she did not know where it was. A dispute then arose, when Robinson caught his wife by the hair and was beating her in the face when the children interfered, and succeeded in putting Robinson out of the house. Robinson made an attempt to get back into the house while Mrs. Robinson, smarting under the blows given her, was endeavoring to get away from her children who were holding her back to open the door. Robinson finally succeeded in effecting an entrance to the house and had hardly stepped across the threshhold when Mrs. Robinson breaking away from her children pulled a revolver out of her bosom and fired at him, the ball taking effect in Robinson's breast above the heart, death resulting in five minutes from internal hemorrhage. Mrs. Robinson was arrested and committed to the county jail at St. Clairsville.

A WOMAN DELIBERATELY SHOOTS ANOTHER.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—A cold blooded murder took place this morning near the village of California, six miles up the river from Cincinnati. Mrs. Slinger, a widow, about thirty years of age, went to cut grass along the roadside, near the residence of Mrs. Bateman, also a widow. Mrs. Bateman ordered Mrs. Slinger to leave. It appears she refused, whereupon Mrs. Bateman went back to her house, got a double barreled shotgun, and deliberately fired the contents into the face and breast of Mrs. Slinger. She then coolly went back to her house. The murder was witnessed by two men in a field near by, and Mrs. Bateman was arrested. Intense excitement was aroused, and the women of the neighborhood made threats of lynching the murderer.

PISTOL PRACTICE.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 22.—A serious and possibly fatal shooting affray took place here last evening about nine o'clock, in which two highly respectable gentlemen were engaged. The difficulty originated in this way: Captain W. H. May, who resides a few miles from the city, was at the Phœnix Hotel in altercation with a much older gentleman, Mr. George Wooley, when Mr. James B. Ferguson, a very popular young man, formerly of Louisville, interfered in behalf of Mr. Wooley. Captain May resented the interference and turned upon Ferguson, whose friends led him into the hotel.

Four hours later Mr. Ferguson, after parting with some friends upon the street, went toward the hotel at which he and his wife board. As he approached the pavement under the window of the Lexington Club room, May, who was standing at the corner, near a tree box, opened fire upon Ferguson, who turned to run and fell. May fired four shots before the police, who were close by, could arrest him. Each shot found a lodgment in Ferguson's body, three of them hitting him after he fell.

He was carried into the clothing store of Gus Straus, where several physicians were soon in attendance. The shots were located—one in the thigh, one in the ankle, one in the hand, and one in the small of the back. The doctors were unable to decide how dangerously the unfortunate gentleman is wounded, but Dr. R. W. Dudley gave it as his opinion that he did not think the wounds were necessarily fatal.

Mrs. Ferguson, at the report of the shots and hearing that her husband was their object, rushed frantically down the main staircase into the office to go to his assistance, but fainted and fell, and was carried insensible to her room.

DUEL BETWEEN BROTHERS.

GALVESTON, May 22.—The *News* special from Dennison, Indian Territory, says Bill and Bud Bussley, brothers, and half breeds, fought a duel and Bill was killed. He was largely interested in coal mines.

PREMATURE grayness of the hair should be prevented, and the best and surest preventive is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA PROHIBITIONISTS

GEO. F. TURNER NOMINATED FOR AUDITOR GENERAL — RIOT BRIBERY DENOUNCED—DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ALTOONA, PA., May 20.—The Prohibitions State Convention met to-day, fifty delegates, representing various parts of the State, being present. Hon. A. A. Barker of Cambria, was chosen Permanent Chairman. Resolutions were adopted condemning the drink traffic, the attitude of the political parties toward it, and pledging every effort for the passage by the next Legislature of the temperance law adopted by the Harrisburg Convention in April, 1879. Geo. F. Turner of Pittsburgh, was nominated for Auditor-General. No nomination was made for Supreme Judge, but the matter was left to the State Central Committee. A resolution was adopted commendatory of Governor St. John of Kansas, and one condemning the action of the county officers in remitting the fines of convicted liquor sellers. Jas. Parke, Jr., of Allegheny, James Black of Lancaster, A. A. Barker of Cambria, and Dr. A. C. Pettit of Lawrence, were chosen delegates-at-large to the National Prohibition Convention at Cleveland, June 17th, with a requisite number of district delegates. Hon. James Black of Lancaster, and Hon. Archibald McAllister of Blair, were chosen Presidential electors. The following resolution touching the riot bribery trial was passed:

Resolved, That in common with our fellow citizens we feel just alarm at the extent of corrupt practices in our Legislature, and the power which has been able to override the verdict of juries and the sentence of Courts, and to secure the influence of the Board of Pardons and the pardoning power of the Governor, and thus set justice and public condemnation at defiance and prevent the due execution of law.

THE VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES

A STIRRING RESOLUTION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL STEAL.

RICHMOND, May 20.—The Conservative Convention adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to adhere to the two-thirds rule; also a resolution that the Conservative party of Virginia affiliate with the National Democratic party, and would not support any one for Elector who did not declare in favor of the National Democratic Convention.

The following resolution offered by Major Daniel, of Lynchburg, was adopted:

That we hold in abhorrence the high-handed and ever-to-be-remembered fraud by which the Republican party foisted a defeated candidate into the presidential chair in contempt of a large majority of the votes of the people and of the electoral voice of the States, thereby bringing odium upon the country and strengthening the hostility of monarchical and aristocratic governments to free institutions.—The time to rebuke that fraud and to vindicate the outraged sovereignty of the people has come and we invoke the honest, liberty-loving masses of the people, in whose integrity, intelligence and manhood reposes the only hope of maintaining free government among us, to unite with us in the sentence of popular condemnation, with so clear and emphatican utterance that fraud shall never again proze triumphant in undermining the constitution and the laws and trampling down the people's will.

The friends of Judge Fields claim that a majority of the delegation are friendly to their favorite, but supporters of other aspirants hold that but three of the outsiders are for the Californian statesman as first choice. A large number of Judge Field's friends from Washington were here in the interest of their favorite.

No systematic efforts were made on behalf of the other candidates. The allusion of Mr. Goode to Judge Field in his speech to the convention to-day called forth the loudest applause that was accorded to any Presidential aspirant whose name was mentioned in that body.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS AND AN UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION.

TRENTON, May 20.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. F. H. Leese was the Temporary Chairman. The customory committees being appointed, the Convention took a recess.

Upon reassembling T. H. Leese was made Permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions then reported a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The first, second, third, fourth and fifth resolutions favored a free and fair ballot, denounced the pleas of the Republicans for surrounding the polls with troops, denounced the Republican financial policy, and advocated the nomination of a candidate for President who upholds the principals of the Democratic party. Following are the sixth and seventh resolutions in full:

Sixth, Resolved, That we favor the continuance of the two-thirds rule by the National Convention in nominating candidates.

Seventh, Resolved, That we cannot too often reiterate our abhorrence of the monstrous fraud by which the sovereign will of the American people in the choice of their Chief Magistrate was defeated in the last Presidential contest, and through which the United States has since presented a shameful spectacle of a Republic with an Executive not elected by its people. To the execration in which the men and party guilty of this crowning iniquity of the nineteenth century must be held, should be added their condemnation and defeat at the coming election as a warning that this people are resolved to maintain their priceless heritage of self-government.

The Convention then elected delegates at large and adjourned.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

A TILDEN AND SEYMOUR DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI.

ST. PAUL, May 20.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. W. M. Campbell was elected Temporary Chairman. Mr. Campbell made a long speech, after which Committees on Organization and Credentials were appointed, and the Convention took a recess.

Upon reassembling, the temporary organization was made permanent, and a Committee on Resolutions was appointed and reported resolutions denouncing the fraud of '76 and instructing the delegation to Cincinnati to vote as a unit on all questions arising. It was determined to elect one delegate at large and three from each Congressional district. The district caucus then chose delegates to report to the Convention which added a delegate at large and adopted the complete list. The delegation is understood to be divided between Tilden and Seymour.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

THURMAN IN THE LEAD WITH TILDEN A GOOD SECOND.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention endorses the platform of the St. Louis Convention; denounces the fraud by which Hays and Wheeler were declared President and Vice President; denounces the third term movement; affirms devotion to the Union; deprecates sectionalism; holds Republicans responsible for the agitation of dead issues; favors the continued agitation against Chinese influx and condemns Hayes for his veto.

The delegates are unpledged except to vote for the two-third rule. A vote was taken on Presidential preference and resulted, Thurman 173, Tilden 76, Seymour 75, Fields 2, Hancock 2, Hendricks 2. The Convention then adjourned till ten A. M. to-morrow.

NO DANGER OF WITHDRAWING.

GRANT IN THE FIELD AND MEANS TO STICK.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Chicago *Tribune's* Galena special says: "The *Gazette*, whose editor is a personal friend of Gen. Grant, will publish to-morrow a statement denying the current item that George W. Childs of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has information that General Grant will order his name to be withdrawn from the Chicago Convention. He says that neither Childs nor any one else has authority to make such assertion. General Grants name has never gone before the public as a candidate by any word or act of his own and he most certainly will not order his name withdrawn. A very large class of American people have chosen to make him a candidate, and if the Republican Convention sees fit to tender him the nomination he will not decline. He knows this to be a fact.

GRANT AT CHICAGO.

HIS CHANCES AS VIEWED BY PROMINENT MEN AND PAPERS AT THE METROPOLIS.

[New York Special.]

The opponents of General Grant in the Republican party, particularly the Custom House wing, have not given up the hope of beating the General. Some of his opponents in the press and elsewhere have been predicting for nearly twenty years that he would be disgraced or defeated, and they are still clinging to that desperate hope. Democrats generally look philosophically on Grant's nomination and expect it.

The New York *Herald* has behaved with its usual flexibility in considering Grant. To-day it announces him as an invincible soldier and politician, and predicts his election. Mr. Nordhoff, the Washington Amateur Casual, who has been blowing against Grant amusingly two or three years, roars gently as a dove now.

The Evening *Post* says that "the question of the nomination at Chicago turns upon the steadfastness of delegates, who, when their seats are disputed, have heretofore shown their hostility to the Grant movement. If they hold out the leaders may miss their majority. If these delegates waver, or if they are carried over by the impulse of success in Illinois, they may be hopeless." It is to be noticed that the reform newspapers (so-called) no longer have much to say against Grant.

The President of the suspended railroad (the Reading, at Philadelphia) was recently among the candidates of the Democratic party for President.

Don Cameron ciphers up 407 votes for Grant on the first ballot at Chicago, which is twenty-eight more than are necessary. He counts five from New England, seventy from New York, fifty-eight from Pennsylvania, two from Indiana, thirteen from Georgia, sixteen from Texas, four from Nebraska, and eight from the Territories. The only States he counts wholly out of the Grant list are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and the Pacific States.

The *Tribune* to-day publishes five or six different estimates, generally colored by the usual prejudice of the paper, but advising the opponents of Grant not to be too early stampeded.

Betting in this city is 100 to 50 that Grant will be nominated on the first ballot.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE JAPANESE FAN.

There lives in the land of Japan
A very lugubrious man,
Who sketches with toil,
In water and oil,
Strange scenes for the Japanese fan.

He paints with a Chinaman's quene,
And uses vermillion and blue;
He delights in large herds
Of long-legged birds,
Which he makes with their bodies askew.

He strives with the noble intent
To picture each current event;
He often spends hours
Over intricate flowers,
And receives just the eighth of a cent.

—*St. Nicholas.*

SIMON CAMERON subscribed $100 and Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania $75 for the relief of the Milton Sufferers.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER, his two sons, his son-in-law, General Ames, and some other friends, in all a party of twelve, are going on a month's pleasure trip to California.

THOMAS LOGAN, a brother of Senator Logan of Illinois, living at Murphysborough in that State is an out and-out Democrat, with a preference for the nomination of Mr. Tilden.

COLONEL WILLIAM MCKEE, a prominent lawyer, of Somerset, Ky., was drowned in the Cumberland River on Wednesday. His brother met a similar fate in the same river about two years since.

EARL Cowper, the new Viceroy of Ireland, is the lineal descendant and heir-general of one of the ablest Lord Lieutenants Ireland ever had—James, Duke of Ormonde, the cavalier statesman and commander.

MR. SPURGEON, in an address on tracts the other evening, said that he knew a brother who had often taken a sermon of his and turned it into Gaelic. Then he turned it again into English and preached it as his own.

SENATOR BLAINE says that though he studied law for two years in the office of one of the most eminent practitioners in the United States, he has never been in Court as an attorney, plaintiff, defendant, witness or juror.

A NEGRO at Danville, Illinois, offered to drink all the whisky that a barroom party would give him. The effort killed him, and the widow sued those who had supplied the beverage for $15,000 damages; but a jury cut down the valuation of the drunkard to $150.

THE Democratic majority in Georgia, if all the colored voters were to cast their votes Republican, is estimated by the Augusta (Ga.) *News* (Dem.) at 35,000 It estimates the white Republican vote at 5,000. Forty of the 147 the counties in the State have colored majorities.

THE Maine Democratic and Greenback State Conventions will meet at Bangor on the 31st of this month. There is a strong disposition on the part of both parties to bolt the fusion program which has been arranged and which contemplates a joint state ticket and joint ticket also for Presidential electors.

A BOY fell into a vat of potash at Danielsonville, Mass two years ago, and the skin of both legs was destroyed. A resort was had to skin grafting, and over 2,000 bits of cuticle, from the boys mother, the family coachman, and several accommodating neighbors have been used. The result is completely successful.

AN Indiana Democratic friend of ex-Governor Hendricks claims that on the first ballot for the candidate for President in the Democratic National Convention he will get 126 votes, made up as follows: Iowa, 8; Louisiana, 4; Pennsylvania, 12; Texas, 12; Wisconsin, 8; Michigan, 22; Indiana, 30; Missouri, 30.

THE Boston common council has passed an order directing the assessors to publish a list of residents of the city who moved out of town between the 1st of April and the 1st of May, with the amount of taxes thus lost in the city. The list of tax dodgers will contain some notable names and will be very interesting to Boston people.

WHEN Senator Bayard was approached by a Louisana Congressman and warned that, if he spoke in favor of Kellogg he would get no support from the State in the Democratic National Convention, Mr. Bayard turned on him and said: "Sir, when it is a question of doing my duty as a Senator, I count neither gains nor losses."

A SCOTCH peer, who has not the good fortune to be one of the representative peers sent to the House of Lords, is in a very strange position. He does not sit in the House of Lords. He is forbidden by law to sit in the House of Commons. He cannot even vote for a member of Parliament. He is, in fact, politically disfranchised, because he is a peer. In fact, idiots, paupers, felons, and Scotch peers are precisely in the same category as far as politics are concerned.

When you see a bright baby pleased with itself and everybody else, be sure that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has been used. Only 25 cents a bottle.

All the Go.

At $1 75 Gents' Fine A. Calf Sewed Low Shoes, to tie, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny. 23-2t.

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR MCCRARY lectured in Des Moines, Iowa, on Professional Ethics. Among other things he said: "There are lawyers, or men who call themselves lawyers, who hold the opinion that they are to reflect in all cases the wishes and views of their clients, having no opinion and no conscience of their own. Such will consider themselves bound to aid rascality if the rascal will pay a fee for it and they are generally well fitted for such work."

Ladies' Low Walking Shoes.

to tie, at only $1.00; Fine Grain and Kid, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny. 22-2t.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

JONES

—OF—

BINGHAMTON,

Though Iron has doubled, still sells

5-TON WAGON SCALES $60,

all iron and steel. He pays the freight, sells on trial. No money asked till tested. Send for free book. Address

JONES OF BINGHAMTON,

ap24:3t Weow Binghamton, N. Y.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

WANTED—Salesmen for each State. Salary $75 to $100 and expenses. Goods sold by sample. LA BELLE MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago. my6:4t&ow W

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1y W

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5. Free. Address—STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:1y W

$77 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine. fe1:W1y

$350 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—75 be selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free*. Address **Jay Bronson,** Detroit, Mich. oc11:1y W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art. [illegible] reasoning power that clearly discerns DISEASE and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Gravel and Stone, Consumption, Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating, the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

**Miners and

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Clearing House Statement.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 230,392 19
Exchanges	891,539 39

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¾	50⅝
Reading	10⅞	11
P., T. & B	13½	....
Lehigh Valley	49	49½
U. Co.'s)N. J	160	....
Central Transportation Co	49	50
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	116	117
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	114¼	115½
Northern Pacific stock	21½	22¾
Do preferred	43¾	45
Lehigh Navigation Co	25¾	26
Philadelphia & Erie	11⅝	....
Northern Central	30⅝	31
Hestonville	17¼	18

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Governments steady for 4½s and 5s, and ¼ lower for 4's and 81's. Railroad bonds generally strong and higher. State securities dull. The stock market was less feverish and excited than for some time past. At opening prices advanced ¼ to 2¼ per cent, but realizations followed and a decline of ¼ to 3¼ per cent. took place. After 1 o'clock the market was again strong at the highest prices of the day for some shares. The features were the Coal shares, Erie, Western Union, Lake Shore and Pacific Mail. There were further improvements during the afternoon, and the day closed with a substantial advance in prices. The final dealings were attended with much animation and buoyancy. Pacific Mail was the feature, advancing to 36 on the annual statement, and the result of the election which places the Company in accord with the Pacific Railroads. The Coal stocks, Grangers, Lake Shore, New York Central, Western Union, Iron Mountain, Ohios, Wabash and Chesapeak and Ohio were also prominent in the advance. At the annual election of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Jay Gould, Trenor W. Park, Sidney Dillon, Russel Sage, C. P. Huntington, C. G. Franklyn, E. H. Perkins, Jr., George A. Hoyt, and J. B. Houston was elected President. The annual report of the company shows the net earnings $450,000. The earnings of the New Jersey Central for four months ended April 30, increase $525,000, Houston & Texas gains $40,000 for April and Milwaukee & St. Paul increases $72,000 for the third week in May. Among the mining shares Sutro Tunnel & Central Arizona were strong, the latter advanced 1½ per cent. from yesterday's closing price on favorable news from the manager who reports labor progressing rapidly on both mine and water works. Two of the afternoon papers state settlements were made yesterday on an enormous amount of Lackawanna puts and that other operations were concluded which brings to the close a long struggle between Keene and Gould. These operators and their followers were large buyers of stock and hence a sharp rebound yesterday afternoon.

The transactions aggregated 409,000 shares, of which 1,700 were Canada Southern, 2,200 C. C. & I. C., 6,000 Lackawanna, 7,800 Delaware & Hudson, 61,000 Erie, 2,100 St. Joe, 4,400 Iron Mountain, 8,100 Kansas & Texas, 34,000 Lake Shore, 1,600 Louisville and Nashville, 1,900 Michigan Central, 2,300 Morris & Essex, 7,200 Northwest, 2,000 Nashville and Chattanooga, 60,000 New Jersey Central, 4,300 New York Central, 3,500 Northern Pacific, 3,400 Ohios and Mississippi, 21,000 Pacific Mail, 6,400 Reading, 7,000 St. Paul, 14,00 Union Pacific, 9,300 Wabash Pacific, and 32,000 Western Union.

Close—Money 3@5 per cent., closing easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills dull at 486¼; demand 489.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	106½
New 5s coupons	104¾
New 4½s coupons	105¾
New 4s coupons	107¾
Pacific 6s of 1895	126

STOCKS.

Central Pac. b'ds	113	Ohio Central	17
Union " s	113	K. & W	22
Land Grants	121	O. & W	20¼
Sinking Funds	115½	B., C. R. & N	58
Lehigh Wilkes	113¾	A. & T. H	13
St. P. & S. C. 1st	....	Do. preferred	60
C., C. & I. 1sts	....	W., St. L. & P	29⅞
Do. 2nds	....	Do. preferred	56⅞
Erie 2nds	86¾	H. & St. J	24½
Rock Island	137	Do. preferred	66¼
Panama	170	Iron Mountain	38¾
Ft. Wayne	118	St. L. & S. F	29
Pittsburgh	112	Do. preferred	41¾
Illinois Central	102¾	Do. 1sts	62
B. & Q	118¾	C., St. L. & N. O	95
Chicago & Alton	105	Kansas & Texas	29⅝
Do. preferred	121	Union Pacific	84¾
New York Central	124¾	Central Pacific	65
Harlem	172	Northern Pacific	22
Lake Shore	109⅝	Do. preferred	43¾
Canada Southern	50¾	L. & N	120
Michigan Central	77¾	L. & C	58
Erie	34	L. & N. A	90
Do. preferred	53	Houston & Texas	52
Northwestern	90¾	Western Union	94¾
Do. preferred	106¼	A. & P. T	37
St. Paul	70¾	Pacific Mail	35¾
Do. preferred	100	Adams Express	112
St. Paul & Minne	46	Wells Fargo	104¾
St. P. & O	36	American	55¾
Do. preferred	71⅝	United States	45½
Del. & Lac	73¼	Quicksilver	9
Morris & Essex	105	Do. preferred	40¾
Delaware & Hud	67⅜	Caribon	2
N. J. Central	....	Central Arizona	6½
Reading	21⅝	Homestake	30
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅝	Leadville	1¾
Do. preferred	70	Standard	27½
Chesapeake & O	15¾	Excelsior	15⅝
Mobile & Ohio	14¾	Little Pittsburgh	6¾
C. & C	65¾	Ontario	32
C. C. & I. C	11		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	221	Quincy	22
Copper Falls	6	Ridge	2¾
Franklin	11¼	Madison	3
Pewabec*	12½		

*New stock.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 26.—Consols for money, 99 5-16; account, 99⅝; New 5s, 105; 4½s, 110¾; 4s, 102¾. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 104; Pennsylvania Central, 51¾; Erie, 34⅝; do seconds, 90¾; Reading, 11½.

PARIS, May 26.—Rentes, 85f 32½c.

ANTWERP, May 26.—Refined petroleum, 18f.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Cotton dull and tending downward at 6 11-16@6¾d; sales, 11,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,100 bales.

Pork—Prime mess, 60s.

Fine American cheese, 70s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1880.

The general market continues moderately active for most of the leading staples. The country produce market is the only one in which dealers complain of inactivity, and that is on account of the warm weather which causes the early disposal of leading articles, sometimes at ruinous prices, on account of the inability of dealers to keep them. Groceries are in fair request. Provisions are weak and inclined to drop in price. Grain is unchanged. Wheat is rather weak at a decline of 2 cents, made yesterday. Flour is steady. Under the caption of foreign fruits, fish, wooden ware, &c., the only change made to-day is an advance lake trout and pickerel.

The following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Country Produce and Dairy Products

Provisions are dull for reasons stated above. Apples are weaker and lower. New cheese is also lower. Eggs, which have been firm for some time, have declined ½ cent. Strawberries, on account of a good supply, are lower. The quality offering of late is not the best.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 50@5 00; choice, $3 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 36@1 40; medium, $1 25@1 35; mixed, $1 15@1 20.

BUTTER—Creamery, 15@17c; choice roll 13@14c; solid packed, 12@14c; common to medium, 8@10c.

CIDER—Quoted at $5 00@8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15c; York Goshen 13@13½c, jobbing 12½c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; new cheese, fine, 9½@10c; medium to good, 9½c; common, 8@9c.

DRIED FRUITS — Peaches (halves) 8c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@9c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 31@32c; blackberries, 14@15c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 12c; in cases, 12½c.

HONEY —California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

OLD POTATOES—Early rose, 25@35c ₱ bushel; peachblows, 40@45c; peerless, 20@25c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, per pair, 50@75c; old chickens, per pair, 60@70c; good ducks, 50@60c

NEW POTATOES—Southern white, $4 25@4 50 per barrel; early rose, $4@4 50; Bermudas, $6 50@7; Florida reds, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 25@4 50 ₱ bushel; timothy, $2 65@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 00 per bushel.

TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 5c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES —Peas, $1 75@2 00 ₱ box; string beans, $2@2 50; cucumbers, $2 00@2 25 ₱ box; radishes, ₱ dozen, 40@50c; lettuce, ₱ doz., 75c; rhubarb, ₱ dozen, 20@25c; pineapples, ₱ dozen, $1 75@2 00. Strawberries 10@18c per quart. Bermuda Onions $2 75@3 00 ₱ bush; boxes, $3 00@4 00; Bermuda tomatoes, 50@75c.

VINEGAR.—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Provisions.

Provisions are fairly active, with no material change to-day.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¾	9½
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	10¼	10
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¾	10½
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	9½
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¾	11½
Do. knuckles and rounds	13¾	13½
Do. all flats	10¾	10½
Beef tongues, ₱ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	6¼	
Do. short rib sides	8	
Do. clear sides	8¼	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 00	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 00	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	7¾	
Do. do. in half bbls	8¼	
Do. do. in buckets	8¾	
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½	
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¼	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 80 lbs in case	9¼	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7¾	

Groceries.

Groceries continue active and unchanged. Sugars are steady at the recent advance. Coffees are also steady. All other articles are unchanged.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.
Fancy Rio	18
Choice Rio	17
Prime Rio	16
Good Rio	15¾
Ordinary Rio	12¾
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In packages	17½@20
In bulk	15¾@18
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @30
Sugars.	
Standard A	9¼@
Prairie B	8¾@
Ex. C	8⅝@
Refined yel	7¾@ 8¼
Granulated	9¾@10
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	10¼
Cut loaf	10¾
Syrups.	
Choice maple fv'd	45
Prime "	43
Choice sugar syrup	42
Prime "	41
Good "	40
Good molasses "	33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	39 @40
Allspice	17 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	15¾@16
Nutmeg	95 @1 00
Starch.	
Gloss	5¾@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8½
Teas.	
Young Hyson	25@ 90
Gunpowder	35@ 90
Imperial	30@ 70
Japan	30@ 65
Oolong	28@ 70
Souchong	25@ 60
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd brn's br'gt	45@50
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	36@48
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@48
Bgh't Cavendish	50@55
do twist	52@55
Natural Leaf	48@58
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@25
Gan'tlet smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	58
Strictly prime	56
Prime	55
Centrifugal	50
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
do sal'ts pa'rs	6
do " ¼ "	6¾
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full w'ht	13½
Stearine ₱ set	9
Mould ₱ set	9
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¼@6¾
Carolina	7¼@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 20
Extra, " "	1 30
Dairy, " "	1 35

Flour, Grain and Feed.

Grain is unchanged. Wheat is weaker. Oats, corn and rye are in moderate request at the figures noted. Flour is unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra family $5 75@6 00; choice red, $6 00@6 25; fancy family, $6 25@6 50; fancy St. Louis $6 50@7 00; patents $8 00; XX bakers $6 00@6 25; XXX bakers $6 25@6 50; low grade $2 75@4 25. Rye flour $4 50@5 00. Buckwheat flour $1 25 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 16@1 18; amber and mixed $1 14@1 16; rejected 75@80c.

CORN — Yellow shelled 46@47c; high mixed shelled 43@44; ear 50@52; mixed ear 47@49c.

OATS—Prime white 40@41c; mixed do 38@39c.

RYE—firm at 90@94c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $7 00@7 25 in barrels; common brands $5 50.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@16 00; upland prairie $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $16 00@17 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $20 00@21 00; brown do. $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $19 00@22 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Foreign Fruits, Fish, Woodenware, &c.

A notable change is made to-day in the price of lake trout and pickerel, which are in good request, the advance being mainly due to the quality of the stock offering.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Laver raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 80; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valencia raisins, 8¼c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 40c; do Sicily, 40c; do, Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½. Smyrna figs, new, 16c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Topioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $9 50; Messina Oranges, ₱ box, $5 50. Lemons—repacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80. Raspberries, do., $1 50; strawberries, do., $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do., $1 25; corn, do., $1 30@1 90.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz., $1 75; No. 2 do., $2 00; No. 3 do., $2 25; No. 4 do., $2 50; No. 5 do., $2 75; No. 6 do., $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do., $3 50; No. 5 do., $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do., $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz., $8 50; No. 2 tubs ₱ doz., $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz., $6 50; 2-hoop pails ₱ doz., $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz., $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel ₱ barrel, $28@40 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $13 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $5 50; lake pickerel, $3 50; lake herring, $4 00; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring, per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, 90c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 52@57c; mixed, 38@43.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1880.

There was considerably activety in the market to-day, total sale and resales reaching fully 300,000 barrels. The operations were confined to the following:

OIL CITY, May 26. Market opened at 90c offered for oil. Closed at 90⅝c bid for old.

PARKER, May 26.—Market opened at 88¼c bid for old. Closed at 92½c bid for old.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Chartiers, 47,000 barrels refined petroleum. Ptroleum with out quotable change.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Market quiet; S. W., 7½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—MAY 26—Cotten quiet and steady at 11⅜@11⅝c. Flour dull and in buyers favor; prices unchanged; receipts, 10,000 barrels. Wheat stronger; receipts, 459,000 bushels; rejected spring, $1 00; No. 3 spring, $1 11½@1 13; No. 2 spring, $1 20@1 22; ungraded red, $1 25@1 32½; No. 2, $1 33@1 35; for export, $1 41½@1 44 for car lot to go on contract; No. 2 red steamer, $1 30; No. 2 amber, $1 30; No. 2 white, $1 26; No. 1, do; sales of 320,000 bushels at $1 27¼@1 27¾; No. 2 red May, sales of 128,000 bushels at $1 42@1 46; June, sales of 256,000 bushels at $1 26⅝@1 27⅝; July, sales of 88,000 bushels at $1 15@1 16. Corn steady; receipts, 547,000 bushels; ungraded 52½@54¼c; No. 3, 52c; No. 2, 53⅝@54c; choice white, 58c; No. 2 May, 53⅜@53¾c; June, 50@50½c; July, 49c. Oats 1½@2½c better; receipts, 650,000 bushels; western mixed 44@46c; white western 45@48c. Hay scarce and firm; very strong at $75 00@80 00. Hops quiet and steady; yearlings, 7@18c; eastern and western, 27@35c; New York State, 27@36c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, 12¾@15¼c; job lots, 12¾@17c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refined, 7 9-16@7⅝c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice—demand fair and market firm. Petroleum firm; United, 93½c; crude 6½@7¾c; refined, 7¾c. Tallow weak at 6@6 1-16. Rosin quiet and steady at $1 35. Turpentine, 25¼@25½c. Eggs quiet at 10½@11½c. Leather—Demand active; hemlock sole, 24@26c.

Wool dull and nominal, domestic fleece; 43@57c; pulled, 30@52c; unwashed Texas, 18@36c. Pork dull and lower; new mess, $10 90. Beef quiet and steady. Cutmeats dull and easy; long clear, 6¾c; short clear, 6¾c. Lard—demand active; prime steam, 6.97½@7.02½c. Butter steady at 7@17c. Cheese quiet and steady at 10@11½c. Whisky nominal at $1 13@1 15.

Metals—Refined copper nominally unchanged; ingot lake, 17¾@18c. Pig iron steady; Scotch, $19 00@24 00; American, $23 00@24 00; Russia sheeting, $13 25.

Nails—Cut, $3 00@3 10; clinch, $4 50@5 65.

CHICAGO—MAY 26.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and irregular, opened strong and higher; closed easier; No. 2 red winter, $1 05; No. 2 Chicago spring, opened $1 13¾ cash; May, $1 03; June, $1 00¼; July, 89¾c, and sales at $1 05¼@1 06¼ June; 99¾c@$1 02¾ July; No. 3, 86c. Corn steady and fair demand at 37⅝c cash; 37⅝c bid May; 35¾@35⅞c June; 36@36¼c July; 36¼@36¼c August; rejected, 34⅜@35c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher; 32c bid cash; 32½@32¾c May; 30⅜@30½c June; 28¾c July. Rye dull and lower at 80c. Barley dull and lower at 76c. Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; $10 00 cash and June; $10 10 July; $10 20 bid August. Lard heavy; $6 52½@6 55 cash; $6 55 bid June, $6 57½@6 60 July. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged $1 09. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 5¾c. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 bush.; wheat, 127,000 bush.; corn, 915,000 bush.; oats, 176,000 bush.; rye, 7,500 bush.; barley, 1,500 bush. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bush.; wheat, 388,000 bush.; corn, 402,000 bush.; oats, 5,000 bush.; rye, 6,000 bush.; barley, 9,500 bush.

Close—Wheat irregular at $1 13¾ May; $1 03½@1 03¾ June; $1 00¼@1 00¾ July. Corn firmer, not quotably higher. Oats strong and higher; 32¾c May; 30⅞c June; 28¾c July. Pork stronger, advanced 2½c. Lard firmer, not quotably higher.

PHILADELPHIA—MAY 26.—Flour—Old stock almost unsaleable; fresh ground Minnesota meets with very moderate demand; Minnesota extra low, $5 00; medium, $5 25; good old stock, $5 50; fresh ground, $6 00; Ohio fair, $5 50; good, $5 75; fancy, $6 25; winter and spring patents, $7 00@8 00. Rye flour firm at $4 75. Wheat—Demand active and excited; May deliveries 2@2½c higher; No. 2 red, elevator, $1 32; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 26; extra, $1 27; No. 2 red western and May, $1 30½ bid, $1 33 asked; June $1 24½ bid, $1 24¾ asked; July, $1 13¾ bid, $1 14 asked; August, $1 10 bid, $1 11 asked. Corn—Good demand; sail mixed, track, 55c; steamer, track, 54½c; sail mixed May, 54½ bid, 55c asked; June, 50c bid, 50¾c asked; July, 49¼c bid, 50c asked; August, 50¼c bid, 50½c asked. Oats irregular; No. 1 white, 46c; No. 2, 43¼c; No. 3, 42@42¼c. Provisions dull; mess beef, $12 00; mess pork, $11 25@11 50; smoked hams, $10 00@11 00, pickled, $8 25@9 12½. Lard, 7.75c. Butter nominally unchanged. Eggs firm at 13c. Cheese firmer; for choice creamery, 11@11¼c; fair to good, 10@10¼c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 barrels; wheat, 65,000 bushels; corn, 134,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 53,000 bushels; corn, 53,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE—MAY 26.—Flour a shade firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat—Western opened strong and higher and closed easy; No. 2 western winter red spot $1 29¾@ 23¾; May 1 29¾@1 29¾; June $1 23¾@4 00; July $1 13¼@1 13⅝; August 1 10@1 10¼. Corn—Western inactive; western mixed spot offered at 54¾c; May 45@34¼c; June nominal; July 49c; August 44¼@44¾c; steamer offered at 53. Oats dull and steady; western white 42@c43; do. mixed 40@41. Rye nominal at 95c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@18 00. Provisions quiet and nominally steady. Mess pork $11 75; new bulkmeats—Loose shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾c; do. packed 5, 7@7¼c. Bacon—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¼@7¾c. Hams 11½@12c. Lard 8c. Butter weak at 12@15c. Eggs firm at 12@11½c. Petroleum a shade more steady at 72c nominal. Coffee dull and easy; fair to prime Rio cargoes 12¾@14¼c. Sugar quiet; A soft 9½c. Whisky steady at $1 11 50@11 60. Freights to Liverpool per steamer nominal; cotton 1/8, flour 2s, grain 5/@6d. Receipts—Flour, 1,965 bushels; wheat 85,000 bushels; corn 36,500 bushels; oats, 3,400 bushels; rye, 450 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 149,953 bushels; corn 32,000 bushels. Sales—wheat, 375,000 bushels, corn 300,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE—MAY 26.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat opened firm, advanced 1c, and closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 08; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 04¼; No 2 $1 01¼; May $1 01¼; June $1 01; July $1 01¾; No. 3 88c; No. 4 80c; rejected 65c. Corn easier; No. 2 36c. Oats firmer; No. 2 30½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 80c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring 70c. Provisions quiet and easy; mess pork quiet at $10 00 cash and June; $10 10 July. Lard—Prime steam 6.65c cash and June; 6.60c July. Hogs firmer at $4 00@4 20. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 6c. Receipts—Flour 9,500 barrels; wheat 49,000 bushels; barley 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour 2,400 bushels; wheat 202,400 bushels; barley 2,500 bushels.

TOLEDO—MAY 26 —Wheat weak; No. 1 white Michigan $1 12½; amber Michigan $1 18¼; No. 2 red Wabash, spot and May $1 17¾; June $1 12½; July $1 01¾; August, 97c. No. 2 amber Illinois $1 17½; No. 2 red mixed $1 14. Corn weak; high mixed 42½c; No. 2, spot and May 41½c; June 40½c; No. 2 white 42½c; rejected 40½c; damaged 39c. Oats steady. No. 2 37½c.

Close—Wheat firm; No. 2 red Wabash for May $1 17¼; June $1 12¾; August 97½c. Receipts—Wheat, 47,000 bushels; corn, 79,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 42,000 bushels; corn, 22,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels.

BOSTON—MAY 26.—Flour dull; superfine western $3 75@4 25; common to extra $4 50@5 00; Wisconsin extra $4 75@5 25; Minnesota $5 25@7 00. Winter wheat—Ohio and Michigan $5 25@5 75; Illinois and Indiana $5 50@6 00; St. Louis $5 75@6 50. spring wheat patents $6 50@8 50; winter $6 50@7 75. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 54@57c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye 95c@$1 00. Butter—choice western creameries 20@22c; choice packed 14@15c; common to good 12½@13c. Eggs—Western fresh 10@10½c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 2,900 bushels; corn, 51,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,500 barrels; corn, 74,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—MAY 26.—Cotton quiet at 11¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged; demand light but holders firm; No. 2 red winter $1 14. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 41½c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 35c. Rye in fair demand at 93c. Barley scarce and firm; extra No. 3 fall 94c. Pork dull at $10 50. Lard dull 6.60c. Bulkmeats dull $4 10@6 30c. Bacon steady at 5½c@6⅞@7¾c. Whisky in good demand at $1 07. Butter steady and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—MAY 26.—Business continues light, with package houses and jobbing trade quiet. Cotton goods moving slowly, but there is rather more inquiry for brown and colored cottons by large buyers. Prints quiet. Lawns, ginghams and dress buntings in fair request. Woolen goods quiet and steady. The *Bulletin* says some leading makes of mosquito nets are reduced by agents.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, Wednesday, May 26.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnished THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was light this week and only a moderate demand, mostly bought by retailers at about last week's prices. We quote

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 50@4 70
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 25@4 40
Fair, 900 to 1,000	4 00@4 20
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 75@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@4 00
Fresh cows per head	$20 00@45 00

SHEEP.

The receipts were fair and market dull at the following quotations:

Philadelphias	$4 40@4 50
York	4 10@4 25
Roughs	2 25@3 25

HOGS.

The supply was very heavy and prices lower, several loads shipped in first hands. We quote

Extra, 110 lbs. to 125 lbs	$4 65@5 10
Good, 95 lbs. to 100 lbs	4 25@4 50
Fair, 80 lbs. to 90 lbs	3 75@4 00
Common, 65 lbs. to 75 lbs	3 00@3 25
Lambs dull	5 00@6 00

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1880.

CATTLE.

Dealers nearly all reported the market as having been very slow and unsatisfactory, with a supply in excess of demand. Slight concessions in some cases were rendered necessary in order to effect sales, and at the close there were quite a number remaining unsold. Of strict prime beeves the number was comparatively small, and these sold up to last week's prices, but other qualities, owing to an over-supply, ruled in buyer's favor; and then the hot weather and abundance of fresh vegetables and berries having largely curtailed the consumption of beef, there were fewer cattle wanted in consequence. Sales were made to-day at 5¼ to 5¾ for good to prime Chicago tops; 4½@5 for fair to medium do., and 4@4½ for common. Bulls, of which there were very few on sale, brought 3 to 4c. Veals, 3¼ to 5c, as to quality. Fresh cows, $25 to $40 ₱ head. Of the 640 on the market to-day, 614 were from Chicago and cost about the same as those on sale from same place last Monday. 640 head were on sale.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was rather slow, but prices, taking quality into consideration, were about the same as those ruling this day week. Sheep sold at $3 00 per head to 5c per lb, and lambs at 6½@8c—the latter an outside figure, and only obtainable for something extra; 483 head were on sale.

HOGS.

The market was dull, owing in part to the hot weather, and prices ruled considerably lower in sympathy, in part, with the decline at East Liberty last week. Sold in a retail way at $4 50@4 85, gross.

NEW YORK — MAY 26. — Beeves—Receipts two days 5,200 head; supply too large for the demand, not more than three-fourths of the offerings changed hands, closing rates fully ¼ lower than Monday. Medium to strictly prime steers $8 50@9 25; extras $9 5@9 75. Exporters used 1,200 head; and sent to foreign ports yesterday and to-day, 1,266 head live cattle; 2,680 quarters beef; 1,630 head live sheep; 950 carcasses mutton; and 150 head of dressed hogs.

Sheep—Receipts two days, 10,400 head; market fair for sheep, $4 25@$6 00 per 100 lbs, (all sheared). Lambs dull and lower; slow sales at 5½@7c per lb for Western.

Swine—Receipts two days, 7,660 head; none offered alive; market nominally dull for dressed hogs at 5½ to 5¾c per lb.

BUFFALO—MAY 26.—Cattle—Receipts 545 head; market dull, weak and lower; no Eastern trade; 28 loads shipped for want of buyers; good to choice steers $4 40@4 80; light butchers $3 80@4 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 380 head; market dull; prices 15 to 20c off for fair to good clipped sheep $4 40@4 75; a few choice to fancy picked for export $5 00@5 35; several cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts 3,300 head; market dull; prices a shade lower; regular York buyers out of market and only light local demand; light grades $4 20@4 25; heavy and medium $4 30; closed with downward tendency; 6 cars unsold.

CHICAGO—MAY 26.—The *Drover's Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts 16,000 head; shipments 45,000 head; market opened higher and closed weak, with some left; mixed packing $3 90@4 10; high $4 00@4 25; choice heavy $4 25@4 35.

Cattle—Receipts 5,000 head; shipments 2,000 head; market dull, weak and unchanged; fair to good $3 90@4 25; good to choice $4 30@4 60; butchers quiet and steady at $1 50@4 00; stockers and feeders nominal at $3 20@4 25; chiefly $3 30@3 80.

Sheep—Receipts 800 head; shipments 200 head; shorn common dull at $3 37½@3 75; good $4 00; wooled $5 00.

ST. LOUIS—MAY 26.—Cattle—Inactive and lower; choice to fancy shipping steers $4 30@4 60; fair to good $4 10@4 40; butchers steers $3 80@4 00; cows and heifers 2 75@3 25; grass Texans $2 50@3 50; wintered $3 00@3 60. Receipts 2,400 head; shipments 400 head.

Sheep inactive and lower; clipped $2 75@4 00; wooled $3 50@5 50; lambs $2 50@2 75.

CINCINNATI—MAY 26.—Hogs dull and lower; common $4 00@3 75; light $3 85@4 15; packing $3 80@4 15; butchers $4 15@4 20. Receipts 2,100 head; shipments 700 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON—MAY 26.—Wool quiet; Ohio and Pennsylvania 47@48c. Wisconsin and Michigan 45@46; pulled 45@60c.

The Methodist Conference.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Bishop Foss presided at the session of the General Conference to-day. A report on the ecclesiastical code was disposed of. The amendments adopted to-day relate chiefly to the mode of trial of members, and make more specific rules for the visiting and admonition of erring members.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

Acids.			
—Acetic	9 @ 15		
—Citric	@ 80		
—Oxalic	11 @ 13		
—Tartaric	58 @ 60		
Alcohol	2 10 @2 25		
Aloes.			
—Cape	@ 19		
—Socot	@ 58		
—Bal Cop	80 @ 85		
Bay Rum	2 25 @3 25		
Bark.			
Cassia	@ 24		
—Cn'hr'd	2 00 @2 15		
—Cinch pl	@ 90		
Clinch c'm	@ 40		
Black Lead.			
—Amer'n	@ 5		
—E